

JPRS-CPS-85-095

16 September 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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16 September 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

U.S. COMPETITIVENESS KEY TO SOLVING TRADE PROBLEMS

OW131648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, 12 Aug (XINHUA)--The falling dollar will help solve American trade problems, but increased U.S. competitiveness and growing world trade are also keys to meeting the challenge, the WALL STREET JOURNAL says today.

In a signed article, the paper said that the dollar, reflecting U.S. trading patterns, rose 53 percent against other currencies from its recent low in 1980 to its peak last February. Since then it has fallen by about 11 percent. As the dollar rose, so did the U.S. merchandise trade deficit--to a record 123.3 billion U.S. dollars last year from 36.4 billion U.S. dollars in 1980. The Commerce Department analysts expect it to reach about 150 billion U.S. dollars this year, according to the article.

Manufacturers have suffered the most as the U.S. balance of trade in manufactured products has swung from a 17.4 billion U.S. dollar surplus in 1980 to a deficit of 80.7 billion U.S. dollars last year. But the trade traumas extend far beyond the factory. A recent Commerce Department study notes that American businesses are finding it increasingly difficult to compete in areas the United States has long dominated--agriculture, business services and high technology products.

The U.S. trade surplus in agriculture declined to 16.7 billion U.S. dollars last year from 22.9 billion U.S. dollars in 1980. In the last decade, both Europe and India have turned from net importers to net exporters of wheat and world supplies have grown. The value of U.S. exports of wheat and other grains has collapsed since last fall, down 43 percent in just six months, as the United States has lost its share of a declining export market.

The erosion of the U.S. trade surplus in high technology products--computers and business equipment, aerospace products and medicines, for example--is even more dramatic, the article points out. It fell to 6.2 billion U.S. dollars last year from 26.6 billion U.S. dollars in 1980, as imports grew much faster than exports. It quotes the Commerce Department report as saying that not only are other industrialized countries expanding their high-tech production and export capabilities, but a number of newly industrializing countries are quickly developing the ability to use imported technology and production processes to produce high-tech products.

Yet U.S. industry isn't keeping up with the competition, the article stresses. Last year, U.S. manufacturing productivity grew by 3.5 percent, well above the average for the last decade, but, according to the Labor Department, per-house output rose 9.5 percent in Japan, five percent in France, 4.7 percent in West Germany and four percent in Canada. At the same time the gap between wages paid in the United States and other major industrial countries continued to widen.

The article notes that the United States must reduce its trade deficit and begin to earn enough foreign exchange to service the heavy foreign investment that has helped finance the Reagan budget deficits. "The falling dollar will help, but increased U.S. competitiveness and growing world trade are also keys to meeting the challenge," it says.

"Protectionism won't work. Some measures being considered by Congress would shield companies from foreign competition and invite retaliatory measures that would contract, rather than expand, international trade," the article concludes.

CSO: 4000/344

GENERAL

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR NONALIGNED 'DONATION'--Luanda, 16 Aug (XINHUA)--A ceremony to deliver office equipment donated by the Foreign Ministry of China to the People's Republic of Angola was held here today. The 46 boxes of equipment including duplicating machines and typewriters will be used at the non-aligned ministerial meeting scheduled to be held soon in Luanda. Chinese Ambassador to Angola Zhao Zhenkui and director of the socialist countries department of the Angolan Foreign Ministry Garcia Bires attended the ceremony. Speaking at the ceremony, the Chinese ambassador said that the donation signified the Chinese Government's support for the forthcoming meeting and the Non-Aligned Movement. On behalf of the Angolan Government, Garcia Bires thanked the Chinese people and Government for their friendly feelings toward the Angolan people and government and for the aid to the meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 17 Aug 85 OW]

REPLY TO IOC PRESIDENT--Beijing, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--He Zhenliang, a member of the International Olympic Committee Executive Board, today said China would continue to help promote Olympic ideals around the world and aid the development of the Olympic movement, with the help of the IOC and other international organizations. In response to a message sent by Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the IOC, on August 3, he expressed his thanks and said he had passed regards on to Joao Havelange, president of the International Football Federation (FIFA). In his cable, Samaranch said, "I am very glad the FIFA U-16 world soccer tournament opened successfully in China. Hereby I express my congratulations, and through you, convey my congratulations to Joao Havelange." The IOC president said he appreciated the effort made by the People's Republic of China in recent years in the development of sports and the Olympic movement. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 6 Aug 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/344

SOVIET UNION

BAO YUE TAN DISCUSSES GORBACHEV'S DOMESTIC REFORMS

HK190947 Beijing BAO YUE TAN in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 85 pp 54-55

[Article by Ji Zhe [4764 0772]: "Domestic Reforms in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet elected Gromyko as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on 2 July, which changed the usual practice of the party general secretary being concurrently head of state. That has been an important change in personnel since Gorbachev became general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, showing that he will concentrate his efforts on party work, domestic affairs in particular.

Since Gorbachev took office as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 11 March 1985, he has focused on the following issues in domestic affairs: First, he has actively prepared for the convening of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The Plenary Session of the CPSU Central Committee held in April decided that the CPSU Congress would be held on 23 February 1986, and that the chief agenda would be revising the party program and party constitution and drawing up the next 5-year plan and the basic principles for economic and social development until the year 2000.

Second, he has taken intensive economy and acceleration of the progress in science and technology as the center of all work; and important reform will be carried out in the economic structure and the whole managerial system. Gorbachev has attached great importance to turning the national economy onto the track of intensive economy, and has issued a call to "occupy the most advanced fields of science and technology in the shortest possible time," while regarding the acceleration of the progress in science and technology as "the chief direction of economic strategy" and the "chief lever for making the national economy intensive and for the improvement of its efficiency." For this Gorbachev called a meeting on the progress in science and technology in June 1985, and advanced a series of important suggestions on economic reform.

And third, he has consolidated organization and conducted a reshuffle in personnel. Gorbachev has proposed the principle of the correct combination of experienced with young workers in order to ensure the stability of the party leadership, and pointed out that "some leading members have been in the same positions for so long that often they no longer see new things and ignore shortcomings"; therefore, it is necessary to adopt a more active attitude toward the "flow" of leading cadres. At the two plenary sessions of the CPSU Central

Committee held in April and July respectively, important changes took place in the personnel of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. Romanov was removed from his position as member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and four new members have been added to the Politburo in succession. They are Chebrikov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, and Shervardnadze; while Sokolov, minister of defense, has been appointed a candidate member of the Politburo. In addition, three new secretaries have been added to the secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee. Through this reshuffle, a core of members of comparatively younger age has taken shape in the Politburo. Meanwhile, there has been some reshuffling at the ministerial level, while replacement of grassroots cadres is under way.

How to conduct the reform of the economic machinery is another question of concern. Gorbachev said, "It is necessary to adopt urgent and to a great extent new measures, so that the forms and methods of socialist management and economic and social administration may conform to the present conditions and the needs of future development." In order to push forward reform Gorbachev called a forum of leading members of industrial and agricultural grassroots units to discuss how to solve the problems confronting them. Gorbachev has attached great importance to consolidating discipline and order; and a domestic campaign has been unfolded to fight against alcoholism and excessive drinking.

The USSR began the experiment of expanding decisionmaking power in five types of industrial departments on 1 January 1984. A year later, the experiment had expanded to more than 2,000 companies and enterprises under 26 industrial departments of the USSR and to all constituent republics. However, Gorbachev is not satisfied with resting on the basis of experiment, and has made the suggestion of "transition from experiment to establishing a complete system of management and operation." He pointed out that the working out of this system should be completed in the near future, so that all departments of the national economy would adopt the new method of management and operation during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

What is a complete system of management and operation? Summing up the speeches of the Soviet leaders, we find that it may include the following:

- Enforcing concentrated planning in a big way; at the same time, expanding the independence of enterprises and strengthening their responsibilities;
- Readjusting planning, and greatly cutting back the volume of concentrated planning in order to change the state committee for planning into a scientific economic organ comprising major scientists and specialists;
- Streamlining organizations, eliminating surplus links, and improving the functioning and strengthening the responsibility of all departments;
- Implementing economic accounting, and strengthening the sense of responsibility and concern for final work results on the part of the labor collectives;
- Opposing egalitarianism in distribution, improving the material and spiritual encouragement for honest and efficient labor, and cutting off all sources of nonlabor income;

--Fundamentally making the price system complete and perfect, making it helpful to realizing economic policies, and adopting all new and progressive things as soon as possible;

--Utilizing commodity and monetary relations in conformity with the socialist mode of production, while refraining from advocating "market economy" and activities of private operation.

In politics, Gorbachev has stressed bringing forward democracy, and making complete and perfect the entire socialist people's self-rule system.

Since Gorbachev took office in the Kremlin, he has done a lot of work; we shall continue to wait and see how some of his important tentative ideas will be concretely realized.

CSO: 4005/1348

SOVIET UNION

BAN YUE TAN DESCRIBES CAREERS OF GROMYKO, SHEVARDNADZE

HK190030 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 85 pp 59-60

[Article by Wei Zhengqiang [7279 2398 1730]: "The Soviet Union's Foreign Ministers of Two Generations"]

[Text] Gromyko, a key member of the CPSU Politburo, was nominated by Gorbachev and elected to be chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at a 2 July meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the same time, he relinquished the offices of first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. Shevardnadze, former first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Republic of Georgia, who had just been promoted to full member of the CPSU Central Politburo, was appointed new foreign minister. This was the first time in the history of the Soviet Union that a local leader without diplomatic experience had been appointed to take charge of foreign affairs.

Before the appointment of Shevardnadze, the office of Soviet foreign minister had always been held by career diplomats. Gromyko had the longest tenure in this post--28 years. Such a long tenure is rare in the world's diplomatic history. Gromyko was born to a Russian peasant family in 1909. He joined the communist party in 1931. In the early 1930's, he studied at an economics college and an agronomy college, and in 1936 he completed post-graduate studies at the Soviet Agricultural Economic Research Institute. In 1939, he began his diplomatic career and was appointed successively to be director of the American Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, counsellor for the Soviet embassies in the United States and Britain, ambassador, and representative to the UN Security Council. In 1946, he was appointed vice minister of foreign affairs, later becoming first vice minister of foreign affairs. In 1957, he was appointed to the office of foreign minister.

During his long diplomatic career Gromyko was party to many major historical events, and became acquainted with many well-known, key figures in the international arena. He dealt with all U.S. presidents since Roosevelt, and 14 secretaries of state. Unlike most career diplomats, he seldom smiled on diplomatic occasions. He always kept a serious look. Former U.S. Secretary of State Vance said Gromyko had "a photographic memory." He could listen to other people's speeches for hours without showing fatigue, and could grasp the main points of these speeches without taking notes. He often spoke without notes

or even an outline. When he was questioned by reporters one after another, he could always handle the situation with ease. He speaks fluent English.

Gromyko's successor as foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, is from Stalin's home land. He was born to a Tezcher's family in Georgia in 1928. He joined the communist party in 1948. In the 1950's, he studied at a party school and a teacher's school. He was engaged in party and youth league work for a long time in Georgia.

In July 1972, Shevardnadze replaced Luolashiweili [3157 2139 0087 4850 0448], who was criticized by name by the CPSU central leadership, as first secretary of the Tbilisi city party committee. Two months later, he replaced Mzhavanadze, who had made a mess of things in Georgia, as first secretary of the Georgia Party Central Committee. After taking office, he immediately launched a large-scale campaign against speculation, corruption, bribery, and embezzlement of public property. He made a great effort to straighten out the ranks of cadres by dismissing many corrupt or incompetent leading cadres. Shevardnadze's resolute measures were appreciated and praised by the CPSU central leadership. In addition, he also initiated economic reforms and carried out experiments in forming agricultural-industrial combines and household production contracts in Georgia. The reform measures taken by Shevardnadze were affirmed by the CPSU central leadership, which adopted a special resolution, calling for all localities to learn from the experience of Georgia in forming agricultural-industrial combines. In recent years, economic development in Georgia has been outstanding in the Soviet Union. Shevardnadze was elected to the central committee at the 25th CPSU National Congress in 1976, and entered the Politburo as a candidate member 2 years later.

When nominating Shevardnadze as candidate for foreign minister, Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov described him as a man who "has rich experience in party and state work," "resolution and initiative" in carrying out the party's policies, and erudition and a high degree of cultural attainment. Reportedly, the new Soviet foreign minister has a strong personality, and is smart, capable, and articulate. He can speak some German.

CSO: 4005/1348

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS BANGLADESH: AID OFFER LIKELY

09191944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1023 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Dhaka, 19 August (XINHUA)—The most important Soviet delegation to visit Bangladesh since the relations between the two countries were strained some 20 months ago arrived here today on a five-day official visit.

Relations between Moscow and Dhaka became strained following the expulsion of 14 Soviet diplomats and staff members and the closure of the Soviet cultural center in Dhaka in December 1983.

Diplomatic circles here have attached much importance to the visiting Soviet delegation, led by A. Valkov, head of the south Asian department of the Soviet foreign ministry [name and title as received].

The delegation is likely to offer "meaningful assistance" to Bangladesh for expanding its infra-structure capacity, analysts say.

The assistance to be offered to Bangladesh is expected to include the electrification of the 350-kilometer railway between Dhaka and the port city of Chittagong, construction of a new bridge over River Rupsha in the southwestern city of Khulna and expansion of the Ghorashal fertilizer factory, in addition to supply of new mig war planes and spares.

Moscow supplied Mig-21 war planes to Bangladesh in early 1970s but stopped supplying spares of mig planes after the change of government in Dhaka in August 1975.

According to diplomatic sources, the Soviet Union wants Bangladesh to revise its stand on Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Bangladesh is vocal against the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and has been demanding immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from the two countries.

The sources indicated that the Soviet Union also wanted Bangladesh to support Moscow's stand against Washington's "star-war plans" and arms race, particularly the stationing of U.S. missiles in western Europe.

The Bangladesh government has already given permission to the Soviet embassy in Dhaka to reopen its cultural center, the sources said. Meanwhile, successors of many of the expelled Soviet diplomats and staff members have arrived from Moscow.

CSO: 4000/342

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING: COMMENTARY DEMANDS SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

BK250949 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Vietnam Must Unconditionally Withdraw Its Troops From Cambodia"]

[Text] The recent so-called foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries—in which Vietnam played the leading role—issued a communique declaring that Vietnam will complete the withdrawal of its aggressor troops from Cambodia by 1990. This is an attempt to make others believe that Vietnam is showing new good will regarding the Cambodian problem. In fact, this is just another trick played by Vietnam before the coming UN General Assembly in an attempt to improve Vietnam's image in the international arena and deceive the world public opinion, thus enabling it to extricate itself from the current difficult situation and relax pressures both at home and from abroad.

In this communique, first, Vietnam set forth as preconditions for its troop withdrawal the eradication of the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces and Thailand's end to assistance for Cambodian people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression. It also said that if these two conditions are not fulfilled, it would not withdraw troops. This clearly shows that the Vietnamese authorities are not willing to withdraw their troops from Cambodia.

It is known to all that in 1979, the Vietnamese authorities sent troops to invade and occupy a sovereign state. This is a gross and serious violation of the norms governing international relations. Thus, they should withdraw their troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. But, the Vietnamese authorities have intentionally set down various conditions as a pretext for them not to withdraw their troops.

It should be noted that the Vietnamese authorities hate and have tried hard to eradicate the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces because these forces have fought resolutely against the more than 100,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops for national defense and survival, thus preventing Vietnam from realizing its maneuver to annex Cambodia for setting up an Indochinese federation. Once the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces are eradicated, all the achievements made by the Cambodian people during the past more than 6 years in their struggle in the pool of blood would be completely lost and the

Vietnamese authorities would be able to do anything they liked in Cambodia, thus causing greater suffering to the Cambodian people. All justice-loving people across the world, including the Cambodian people, cannot accept this.

Second, while announcing the scheduled withdrawal of troops, Vietnam stated that if this troops withdrawal is taken advantage of to undermine Cambodia's peace and security, appropriate measures will be taken. Obviously, this is a trick of the Vietnamese authorities for use in seeking a pretext for their invasion of Cambodia in the future. Who is the destroyer of peace and security in Cambodia? It is Vietnam which provoked war along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border since the end of 1975 and had sent more than 100,000 troops to invade Cambodia, toppled the Democratic Kampuchean Government, and installed a puppet regime in Cambodia. Vietnamese troops have invaded and committed aggression against the 7 million people of Cambodia, causing separation and great suffering among the Cambodian people. The Cambodian affair must be solved by the Cambodian people. Vietnam has no right to manage the Cambodian affair or defend Cambodia's peace and security. During the past several years, the Democratic Kampuchean side repeatedly stated that after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, Samdech Sihanouk will continue to be president of Democratic Kampuchea. In the economic field, Democratic Kampuchea will implement a liberal capitalist system. It will pursue a parliamentary system in the political field and will coexist peacefully with Vietnam. This clearly emphasizes the Democratic Kampuchean side's fundamental stand with regard to the future of Cambodia. It has made great efforts in order to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem. The world community has highly valued this stand. Why has Vietnam turned a deaf ear to this matter? Why has it kept seeking pretexts for further occupying Cambodia? If Vietnam really respects Cambodia's sovereignty and independence as Nguyen Co Thach said a few days ago, it should give up all its unreasonable demands and withdraw its aggressor troops totally, immediately, and unconditionally from Cambodia.

CSO: 4212/99

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV, INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

OW241257 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1147 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar held lengthy talks on 21 August, focusing their discussions on the Cambodia question, according to reports from Jakarta.

Speaking at a press conference following the talks, Nguyen Co Thach said: There are still differences of opinion between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries. Compared to the previous talks, however, his latest talks with Mokhtar have slightly ironed out some of the differences.

Nguyen Co Thach said he could not accept the ASEAN countries; proposal that Vietnam and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea hold "indirect talks." He said: Such "indirect talks" should be held only by Heng Samrin with the Sihanouk faction and the Son Sann faction on the basis that Democratic Kampuchea is excluded from the talks.

Speaking about troop withdrawal from Cambodia, Nguyen Co Thach reiterated that Hanoi will withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia by 1990. He also added that the Vietnamese troops will be withdraw from Cambodia at an earlier date if agreement on a political method to solve the Cambodia question can be reached.

Mokhtar said at the press conference that he and Nguyen To Thach have made major progress in solving the Cambodia question. He said he is neither pessimistic nor optimistic about the results of the talks. Rather, what he feels is between the two.

He also stated that before he could reveal more details about the talks, he must first report to the other ASEAN member nations about the talks.

CSO: 4005/1332

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI TROOPS MAY FIGHT SRV EVEN IN OCCUPIED AREAS

OW241502 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Aug (XINHUA)—A high-ranking Thai commander said in a border area yesterday, "In confrontation with the Vietnamese troops, we will not confine ourselves to a passive defense. If they crossed the borders into our territory, we might fight our way into their occupied areas."

The local newspapers quoted Maj General San Siphon, commander of the eastern forces of Thailand in charge of defending the Thai-Kampuchean borders, as saying, "We will fight for every inch of Thailand. When trouble surfaces, we will call out our troops to put the situation under control. If the Vietnamese want to force war on Thailand, we will deal with them in many ways."

Since the last dry-season, the general added, the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have resorted to some new tactics in operations including mopping-up operations in the Thai-Kampuchean borders, consolidating occupied positions, sealing off the borders, buttressing the Heng Samrin regime and creating a so-called "new Kampuchea".

The general said, in the interior of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese troops are facing heavy attacks from the Kampuchean resistance. They find no peace. Now the rainy season has set in, which makes it difficult for the Vietnamese to communicate. Their military superiority does not work in this period.

It was reported that Vietnamese troops yesterday penetrated into Thailand by three kilometers in Trat District of Trat Province. They exchanged fire with Thai patrol troops. As a result, one Thai soldier was killed and four others were wounded. As Thai reinforcements arrived, the Vietnamese had fled.

CSO: 4000/345

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING: COMMENTARY ON HANOI WITHDRAWAL TRICK

OW251930 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Where Is Hanoi's Good Will?"]

[Text] In its 16 August statement, Vietnam asserted it will complete its troop withdrawal from Cambodia by 1990. Next, it loudly claimed that it has considerably shortened the time table it had previously announced. That, it says, proves its good will in resolving the Cambodian issue, and so on and so forth.

What is the world's reaction to Hanoi's statement? The Cambodian problem has been created by the Vietnamese troops' invasion and occupation of Cambodia. To resolve the problem the UN General Assembly has for 6 consecutive years approved resolutions demanding that Vietnam immediately and unconditionally withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia so that the Cambodian people can shape their destiny themselves without foreign interference.

If Hanoi has good will, it must immediately honor the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions, and unconditionally withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia. Why must it wait until 1990?

Earlier this year Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said: Vietnam's total troop withdrawal must be completed in a year at the latest.

Vietnam and Cambodia are two neighbors. One year is more than enough for total troop withdrawal. The so-called Vietnam's total troop withdrawal in 5 years is, in fact, an excuse for its troops to remain in Cambodia. The proof lies in what the communique of the foreign ministers of the three Indo-chinese countries says: In case these withdrawals are taken advantage of to undermine the peace and security of Cambodia, Vietnam will take appropriate measures. It is not difficult for Vietnam, it is widely believed, to find an excuse for its statement about Cambodia's peace and security being undermined, and for its application of appropriate measures.

Moreover, Hun Sen, foreign minister of the Phnom Penh administration, has also stated: Vietnam's total troop withdrawal is closely linked to the elimination of the Khmer Rouge and their sanctuary.

SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has further clarified: If the troops of the Phnom Penh administration prove they cannot safeguard the security of their country, the Vietnamese troops will remain in Cambodia a little longer.

Over the past 6 years and more facts have proved that the Vietnamese aggressors cannot wipe out the Cambodian resistance force and that the Cambodian people do not recognize the SRV-backed Heng Samrin administration. This is also the prospect for the next 5 years.

How much longer, according to Mr Nguyen Co Thach, do the Vietnamese troops plan to stay in Cambodia? And when will Vietnam find it necessary to pull out all of its troops from Cambodia? Obviously, Vietnam's so-called total troop pullout in 5 years is just a bare and simple bluff.

Recently, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK, pointed out: Vietnam's bluff is designed to fool the world so that Vietnam will have enough time to consolidate the power of Heng Samrin. Vietnam is scheming to prolong the problem indefinitely in order to discourage the international community, which will get tired of the problem and stop its support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Despite their recent statement, the Hanoi authorities' stance on the Cambodian issue has remained unchanged. Where is their good will in resolving the Cambodian question?

Vietnam's recent troop withdrawal statement, it is believed, is aimed at relieving the pressure of the international public that demands its total troop withdrawal.

Since early this year, Vietnam's stepped-up war of aggression in Cambodia, its repeated intrusions into Thai territory, and its refusal of the recent ASEAN proposal for SRB-CGDK indirect talks in order to resolve the Cambodian problem politically, has further isolated the country and increased its passivity in the international arena.

Moreover, in the upcoming 40th UN General Assembly session Vietnam will have to confront much stronger pressure. It is in such a situation that Hanoi has decided to resort, once again, to its troop withdrawal trick.

CSO: 4209/600

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV TURNS OVER MIA REMAINS TO U.S.

OW151521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi, 15 August (XINHUA)—Vietnam announced today the handing over to the United States of the remains of 26 U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) in the Vietnam war and delivery of "material evidence" on six others.

Wednesday's turnover ceremony took place at Hanoi's Noi Bai Airport. The U.S. delegation arrived here on board a Thai airplane yesterday and returned to Bangkok on the same day.

The Vietnam News Agency report.d that the U.S. delegation had expressed appreciation of the "humanitarian policy" of the Vietnamese government.

It is the largest single return of MIA remains since Vietnam handed over 22 sets of bones on one occasion in 1977.

Local observers believed that this is a new gesture to Washington since Hanoi's suggestion for talks with the U.S. earlier this year.

Well-informed sources here disclosed that a U.S. delegation consisting of senior officials of the U.S. state and defense departments is expected to visit Hanoi on 26 August. It will be the first U.S. official delegation to visit Vietnam since the end of the Vietnam war.

CSO: 4000/341

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI PRESS CRITICIZES NAKASONE YASUKUNI VISIT

OW191028 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Bangkok, 19 August (XINHUA)--Several newspapers in Thailand have recently criticized Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for his official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine on 15 August on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the surrender of Japan in the Second World War.

The Chinese language newspaper "Sing Sian Yit Pao" said in an article yesterday that Nakasone's and other senior officials' visit to the Yasukuni Shrine, which is considered a symbol of the Japanese militarism existent before and during the Second World War, endorsed Japanese military build-up, even if it was not a deliberate attempt to incite the revival of Japanese militarism.

The "New Chinese Daily News" in an editorial yesterday said that the Japanese leaders' official visit to the shrine showed that some militarism-loving people are trying to turn Japan from an economic power into a military one, which is against the will of the majority of the Japanese people.

"Tong Hua Yid Pao" also warned in an article that of the total Japanese population, 60 percent have not experienced war: Nakasone's official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine might give the later generation the wrong impression that those atrocious militarists who died in World War II are "national heroes", thus leading Japan to restore the former militarist rule.

CSO: 4000/341

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SON SANN REJECTS 'DIRECT TALKS' WITH HUN SEN

OW211948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Bangkok, 21 August (XINHUA)—Prime minister Son Sann of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) has rejected the proposal of "direct talks" with the Heng Samrin regime's "prime minister" Hun Sen, according to reports reaching here today from Thailand's eastern border town of Aranyaprathet.

Meeting foreign correspondents at an encampment near the Kampuchean-Thai border yesterday, Son Sann also pointed out that Vietnam's declaration of "complete withdrawal in five years" of its troops from Kampuchea was but a plot. The declaration was made at an "Indochinese foreign minister meeting" in Phnom Penh last week.

Son Sann stressed that he would only accept "proximity talks" between Hanoi and all the three parties of CGDK as was proposed by the 18th ASEAN foreign minister meeting in Kuala Lumpur last month.

If Hun Sen had the sincerity of solving the Kampuchean problem, Son Sann said, he should take part in the talks with CGDK as a member of the Vietnamese delegation instead of seeking to talk only with Son Sann and president Norodom Sihanouk.

Son Sann said that if Vietnam really wanted to solve the Kampuchean problem politically, it should give a positive answer to the ASEAN proposal. But it was reluctant to do so, he pointed out.

Referring to Vietnam's promise of "complete withdrawal in five years," Son Sann said he agreed with Sihanouk's view that the promise was aimed at "Vietnamizing" Kampuchea.

The present military situation is to the advantage of CGDK, he said. Despite the loss of most of their bases along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the three parties of the coalition government still exist, and the CGDK seat in the next U.N. General Assembly session will still be secure, he added.

Meanwhile, he appealed to the international community to keep providing humanitarian aid to the more than 200,000 Kampuchean refugees in Thailand.

CSO: 4000/341

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MANILA ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLIES PEACEFUL

OW212010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, 21 August (XINHUA)--Two anti-government rallies were held separately here today to commemorate the second anniversary of the assassinated opposition leader Senator Benigno Aquino.

Braving summer showers this afternoon, tens of thousands of workers, students, professionals, businessmen, and members of the clergy took part in the rallies sponsored by different opposition groups.

Some 15,000 people attended the rally in Makati, a financial and commercial center of metro Manila.

Speakers, including Cory Aquino, widow of the assassinated senator, pledged to continue the struggle for justice for Aquino and against President Ferdinand Marcos.

The former opposition leader was assassinated on 21 August, 1983, on his arrival from the U.S. at the Manila International Airport.

At Plaza Bonifacio, an estimated 40,000 people converged for the three-hour rally. Representatives of various sectors addressing the rally included former Senator Lorenzo Tanada who denounced government officials for enriching themselves and hiding their wealth abroad.

President Marcos had ordered in July an immediate and thorough investigation into reports in the U.S. that some officials including the president himself and his wife, had violated Philippine laws to get rich and transferred their wealth abroad illegally.

From Plaza Bonifacio the demonstrators marched to the Mendiola Bridge near the presidential palace, where they continued their rally until 7:00 p.m.

Demonstrators of both rallies dispersed peacefully.

Similar anti-government rallies and demonstrations were held in other cities of the country.

In Cebu city, reported the Philippine News Agency, demonstrators threw stones at police this afternoon when they were prevented from marching to the police headquarters. Some injuries and a number of arrests were reported.

CSO: 4000/341

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MORE OPPOSITION PROTESTS EXPECTED IN PHILIPPINES

OW201740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, 20 August (XINHUA)--Hundreds of Philippine students this afternoon held an anti-government rally near the presidential palace on the eve of the second death anniversary of former Senator Benigno Aquino.

The students called for the establishment of a democratic coalition in the Philippines, stoppage of U.S. support for the government, justice for Aquino and other victims of injustice and release of political detainees.

The rally is one of the activities organized by opposition groups to commemorate the former opposition leader, who was assassinated on August 21, 1983, minutes after his arrival at the Manila International Airport.

According to opposition sources, another two big rallies are scheduled to be held tomorrow. One is being organized by Mrs. Aquino, the other by the New Nationalist Alliance or Bayan.

A Bayan official announced that they would also organize march-rallies, demonstrations and people's strikes in most provincial centers of the country on 21 August and thereafter.

Police and military units across the Philippines have been placed on red alert for the occasion.

CSO: 4000/341

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE OPPOSITION FAILS TO IMPEACH MARCOS

OW141926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, 14 August (XINHUA)—The oppositions failed today at the plenary session of the Philippine National Assembly to recommit the resolution calling for the impeachment of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The assembly's committee on justice, human rights and good government, dominated by the ruling new society movement, dismissed the opposition's move of impeachment made last night.

In its report to the assembly, the committee said that the impeachment complaint did not state the ultimate facts and therefore "not sufficient in form and substance." It recommended its "consignment to the archives."

The plenary session upheld the findings of the committee and denied the opposition's motion to recommit the resolution to the committee.

The resolution, the first of its kind in the Philippine history, called for the impeachment of President Marcos on the grounds of graft and corruption, culpable violation of the constitution, gross violation of his oath of office and other high crimes.

Accompanying the resolution was a verified complaint which cites evidence of secret investments in the U.S. and elsewhere by Marcos, Mrs. Marcos and their close associates, and violations of the constitution in connection with financial management in the past 20 years.

CSO: 4000/341

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

AQUINO ASSASSINATION ANNIVERSARY—Manila, 21 August (XINHUA)—Some 2,000 people joined Mrs. Aquino and her family here this morning at St. Domingo Church in marking the second anniversary of the assassination of Senator Benigno Aquino. Aquino was assassinated on 21 August, 1983, immediately after his arrival from the United States at the Manila International Airport. Jaime Cardinal Sin, the influential archbishop of Manila, in a homily delivered at the church called on the Filipinos to unite and fight for justice and freedom. Others attending the mass in the church included most of the leading members of the opposition groups. In the afternoon, two opposition groups are going to hold separate big rallies. Military and police units have been under red alert, and the presidential palace has been under strict security guard since early morning. Most of the universities and colleges in metro Manila suspended classes today. Shops in areas near the presidential palace were closed after noontime. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 21 Aug 85]

PHILIPPINE EXPORTS DECLINE--According to a business news report yesterday [13 Aug], Philippine exports in the first 6 months of the year declined by 10.6 percent, while imports were 10.4 percent less than those of the same period last year. According to the national economic and development authority (NEDA), the country's exports in the first semester of 1985 amounted to \$2,309 million, a drop from the 1984 first semester level of \$2,583 million. On the other hand, imports amounted to \$2,570 million, down from 2,869 million. The paper said that the decline of the country's exports and imports for the whole year of 1985 may be expected to range from 10.8 percent to 17.6 percent. The NEDA figures tend to support the government's revised projection that exports this year will drop by 15 percent, a sharp reversal of its earlier estimate that exports will rebound this year by 10 percent. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 14 Aug 85]

CSO: 4211/86

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFTEREFFECTS OF IRANIAN ELECTION AWAITED

OW161310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 16 Aug 85

["Iranians go to poll to elect president", by Shuai Peng]

[Text] Tehran, 16 August (XINHUA)--Iran's spiritual leader Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni came out to cast his ballot today, the polling day of the fourth presidential election in this country, with his 40 million countrymen.

Voters have a choice of three candidates: outgoing president 'Ali Khamene'i, Habibollah Asgar Owlati and Mahmud Mustafavi.

Though voting is described as "sacred religious and political duty" by Iranian leaders, the voter turnout in several polling stations is smaller than the previous presidential and majlis (parliament) elections.

Voters who came to the stations have to show identity cards to have a stamp on them in exchange for tickets and then write down the name of the next president they like.

In a polling station, several voters said they all vote for the incumbent president 'Ali Khamene'i.

It is predicted that Khamene'i will be elected for the second term by vast majority.

What observers here are interested in is not who will win the election but the developments after the election.

CSO: 4000/342

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

GANDHI HOPES FOR REDUCED TENSION IN REGION

O@151330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, 15 August (XINHUA)--An agreement has been reached on the protracted Assam issue, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi announced in his address on the occasion of the independence day today at the ramparts of the historic Red Fort here.

The prime minister gave no details of the agreement, but said this would eliminate "another area of tension from the body politic of the country."

Addressing the nation, Gandhi said he hoped that with the signing of the Punjab and Assam Accords, the ugly phenomenon of terrorism would end and peace would prevail.

Security forces with emergency powers in oil-rich Assam state were revoked last month in a move to prepare for a settlement with leaders of a five-year violence.

Press reports said that this northeastern Indian state has been torn by agitation demanding the expulsion of more than a million settlers, mostly Moslems. The agitators objected the government's call for state elections because the settlers were allowed to vote. They also refused to accept a new Assam government installed after the elections.

Besides the Assam deal, Gandhi said a new modernization drive launched by his government is aimed at having the country's own satellites, computers and nuclear energy program, and bringing science and technology to the doorsteps of the rural people.

The prime minister also expressed the hope that the talks going on at Thimpu, capital of Bhutan, between the Sri Lanka government and Tamil groups would help resolve the ethnic problem in the island republic, thus reducing tension in the region.

Gandhi said India also wanted to have friendship with Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal and China.

CSO: 4000/342

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ASSAM ACCORD AIDS INDIAN STABILITY

OW161709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 16 Aug 85

["News analysis: Assam Accord contributes to India's stability", by Tan Renxia]

[Text] New Delhi, 16 August (XINHUA)—The Assam Accord signed yesterday has been lauded here as a veritable independence day gift to the nation, and a significant step towards India's stability and development.

The breakthrough on the Assam issue, which had long harassed the country, was made only a few months after Rajiv Gandhi assumed the office of prime minister. Along with the Punjab Accord signed last month, it reflected the remarkable pragmatism and flexibility of the young prime minister.

The economic development in Assam, where about 60 percent of India's tea and a large proportion of India's crude oil are produced, has attracted numerous immigrants. Population of the state doubled in the past twenty years, giving rise to fear among the local Assamese that they might be swamped by the people coming from outside and reduced to a minority in their own state. A wide-spread agitation for expelling what the local Assamese called illegal immigrants from Assam started in 1979, plunging the state into a turmoil for about six years and causing heavy loss of life and property.

The Assam issue remained outstanding though the central government tried to settle it through negotiations and sent security forces to maintain law and order. The main point figured in the negotiations was the cut-off date for detection and disfranchisement of immigrants. The late prime minister Indira Gandhi suggested 1971 as the cut-off year, but the Assam agitation leaders insisted that it had to be 1951. Therefore, no agreement was reached.

The accord signed yesterday between the central government, the Assam state government and the agitation leaders is a result of mutual accommodations, though it appears that the government gives a little more.

According to the agreement, the cut-off date will be January 1, 1966. The Assam state assembly constituted after the 1983 elections with a congress majority will be dissolved.

However, if the Assam accord leads to restoration of peace and stability in the state, the prestige of the ruling congress party is undoubtedly to be enhanced.

The accord paves the way for a settlement of the protracted Assam issue. The difficulty in executing the agreement, however, cannot be overlooked since the issue was deeply rooted in a series of social and political contradictions which cannot be eliminated overnight. Obviously, the final settlement of the problem hinges on sensible actions by all parties concerned.

CSO: 4000/342

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN TIJUANA, MEXICO--Tijuana, Mexico, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--The Chinese Consulate-General in Tijuana, Mexico officially opened here this evening, with a reception given by the consul-general, Peng Yaoming. More than 200 Mexican guests attended the party. Chinese Ambassador Li Chao spoke on the occasion. Tijuana in Baja California is close to the Mexican border with the United States and is an important commercial center in northwest Mexico. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 16 Aug 85 OW]

CPC DELEGATION IN BARBADOS--Bridgetown, Barbados, 17 Aug (XINHUA)--Richard Cheltenham, chairman of the ruling Barbados Labor Party (BLP), met here today with a goodwill mission of the Communist Party of China (CPC) led by Zhu Liang, deputy head of the international liaison department of the CPC Central Committee. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and was followed by a luncheon hosted by the BLP chairman. The CPC mission was en-route to Guyana to attend the Sixth Biennial Congress of Guyana's ruling People's National Congress. The congress will be held in Georgetown from August 18 to 25. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 18 Aug 85 OW]

CPC DELEGATION TO L.AMERICA--Beijing, 14 Aug (XINHUA)--A Chinese Communist Party (CPC) goodwill delegation led by Zhu Liang, deputy head of the international liaison department of the CPC Central Committee, left here by air this morning for visits to Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia and Peru. While in Guyana, the delegation will attend a biannual meeting of the People's National Congress of Guyana. Seeing them off at the airport were Deputy head of the international liaison department of the CPC Central Committee Jiang Guanghua, Venezuelan Ambassador Leonardo Diaz Gonzalez, Peruvian Ambassador Juan Alayza Rospigliosi and Guyanese Embassy officials. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 14 Aug 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/346

YE JIANYING MOURNS DEATH OF ZHANG MENG

OW110846 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1607 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Zhang Meng, former adjutant of the military staff of Grand Marshal Sun Yat-sen's general headquarters and members of the Counsellors Office of the Guangzhou City People's Government, died of illness in Guangzhou on 30 July. He was 91 years old. Mr Zhang Meng's memorial meeting was held here this morning.

Wreaths were presented in the names of Comrade Ye Jianying, the State Council's Counsellors Office, the general office of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee [KRC], the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee, the KRC Guangdong Provincial Committee, the Counsellors Office of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, the Guangzhou City People's Government, and the Guangzhou City CPPCC Committee.

Zhang Meng was from Guangdong's Xinhui County, but was born in Haiphong City, Vietnam. His father, Zhang Yuntian, was a Chinese national residing in Vietnam and a member of the former Tong Meng Hui [a secret revolutionary society led by Sun Yat-sen]. Zhang Yuntian laid down his life in the Zhennanguan uprising launched by Sun Yat-sen.

After the 1911 revolution, Zhang Meng returned to China and entered the Yunnan Army's military academy as a cadet to begin his military career. From 1921 to 1927, he served as an adjutant of the 1st Division of Sun Yat-sen's Guangdong Army, aide-de-camp and machinegun company commander under the Guangzhou presidential office's garrison regiment, adjutant of the military staff of the grand marshal's general headquarters, chief of staff of the Changzhou Fortress Command, and chief of staff of the 17th division of XI Corps of the national revolutionary army. He contributed his share to the democratic revolution.

CSO: 4005/1322

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON RATIONALIZING ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

HK151253 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 85 p 4

["Special Commentary" by Wu Shuzhi [2976 2885 1615]: "The Establishment of Government Organs Must Be Scientific as Well as Legislated"]

[Text] The management and regulation of the administrative structure is an important part of the administrative functions of the state.

The establishment of state administrative organs should be in keeping with the needs of economic development and should be favorable to the improvement of the administrative efficiency of the state. In order to achieve this purpose, in recent years the party and state leadership has done a great deal of work to change the situation in which "administrative institutions are overstaffed and unwieldy, their functions overlap and are not clearly defined, and their personnel are incompetent, irresponsible, short on initiative and knowledge, and inefficient in their work. ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 351) In particular, marked results have been achieved in making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. However, we should also notice that our legislation in regard to the state administrative structure is still not sound and our state administrative structure has not been erected on a scientific and institutionalized foundation yet.

For many years we have had only a few methods of regulating the state administrative structure: One is the method of increasing or decreasing the number of government organs according to the orders of the higher authorities; the other is to keep the status quo as long as no change is required by the higher authorities. Sometimes the instructions of the higher authorities on streamlining the administrative structure are not faithfully carried out. Sometimes a leader at a higher level can write a note about the establishment of a new institution, and such a note carries more weight than formal instructions issued by the organization department. As a result, the number of government organs and staff members will only become greater and greater. In his later years, Lenin sharply pointed out the problems brought about by the swelling of the Soviet organs: "There are only tens of brave and diligent people, but hundreds of those who sabotage or partially sabotage, floundering among their voluminous papers. This proportion will easily lead

to a situation in which our vigorous cause becomes submerged in a deluge of paper." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 33, p 356) The phenomenon pointed out by Lenin also exists in our actual life. In some departments and localities, we may find that the number of administrative institutions, redundant officials, and functionaries is increasing, but fewer and fewer staff members are actually working. Some localities even use "countermeasures" to resist the policy of streamlining the administrative structure. One of their countermeasures is to change the administrative institutions into some titular companies which continue to perform administrative functions. People call this "a change of the signboard" and "a trick of conjuring." On the surface, the administrative structure is streamlined, but in fact it is even more unwieldy. Seeking selfish departmental interests, some units have followed the unhealthy tendencies and distorted the content of the wage reform by setting up more offices, raising the existing institutions to a higher level, and promoting staff members in a reckless way. In a certain government department, an original office was divided into eight offices. In one provincial department, there are 19 functionaries with 1 person as department chief and the other 18 people as deputy chiefs. In a certain office, the five staff members are one office chief and four deputy chiefs. How can such an administrative structure and such personnel appointments ensure high work efficiency? The above abnormal phenomena reflect the inevitable result of the ill-regulated state administrative structure. If we do not make efforts to study and solve this problem, these abnormalities will continue and enhancing the government efficiency will just be empty talk. Moreover, the reform of the wage system will be adversely affected and the economic reforms as a whole will not be able to develop smoothly.

Therefore, we must take effective measures to fundamentally overcome the vicious cycle of "swelling—streamlining—swelling again" in the establishment of administrative organizations and the appointment of office staff in these organizations, so as to establish a really reasonable, legal, and scientific administrative structure and personnel system in our government.

First, there must be a set of scientific regulations for the establishment of administrative institutions in the government. These institutions form the main body of the state administration. If the structure of the administrative organs is not reasonable and scientific, all the administrative mechanisms will not be able to function normally and there will be no efficiency in administrative work. There should be a scientific foundation for determining the number, size, functions, internal structure, and personnel appointments of functional organs in a government. In the present structural reforms, we should draw up a scientific scheme for the establishment of organs and the appointment of staff in a government, and this should be handled as a systems engineering project. We should not rest content with some stopgap measures, and should not continue an unreasonable method of determining the number of organs while placing no limit on the appointment of personnel. Otherwise we may just nominally streamline the administrative structure but, in fact, exercise no control over the establishment of organs and the appointment of personnel. People in power could continue to increase new organs and appoint new personnel in the government at will. Of course,

correct policies are the key to the success of a thorough administrative structural reform. We should do a good job in convincing the people concerned of the necessity of a thorough structural reform in our administrative institutions, and should properly handle people who have become redundant in government offices. For a long time, the placement of redundant personnel has been a knotty problem in streamlining the administration. In fact, there are many good ways to resolve this. For example, cadres can be sent to schools in rotation so that they will have time to study science and management skills. In particular, it is necessary to run all kinds of schools and colleges which offer management courses for cadres. This training will raise the general management level. It is also an effective way to streamline the administration and to meet the urgent needs of the modernization process.

Second, there should be necessary legislation to guarantee the implementation of reasonable and scientific regulations for the establishment of administrative institutions. Henceforth, our administrative establishment will be based on legislation rather than on the instructions of individual leaders, and no individual leader can decide the establishment or disbandment of a government organ. The establishment of an administrative institution, its affiliation with the authorities, its functions and powers, and the appointment of its staff members and leaders should all be codified into law. At the same time, the established law must be strictly enforced. All people and leading organs must strictly observe the law and act in accordance. Any action of increasing new administrative institutions in a government and increasing the staff beyond the set limits should be regarded as illegal, and people or organs responsible for this reckless action should be punished according to law and should not be forgiven. This will teach a real lesson to those lawbreakers, and will effectively maintain a reasonable administrative structure in our government. Thus we will successfully raise the work efficiency of our government and will "improve the organization of our institutions, eliminate red tape and bureaucracy, help reduce unproductive expenditure," as Lenin said. ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 33, p 402)

CSO: 4005/1322

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JINJIANG COUNTERFEIT MEDICINE RING EXPOSED

HK090403 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0738 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Report: "RENMIN RIBAO Exposes the Inside Story of Manufacturing Counterfeit Medicine in Jinjiang, Fujian Province"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The entire nation is shocked at the exposure of the case of manufacturing counterfeit medicine in Jinjiang, Fujian Province. How could the activities of manufacturing counterfeit medicine carry on for as long as three years? Why was it so difficult to put a stop to them?

Today's RENMIN RIBAO carries a newsletter entitled "Behind the Case of Manufacturing Counterfeit Medicine in Jinjiang," in which, it says that an important reason why it was possible for the illegal activities of manufacturing counterfeit medicine to have carried on for such a long time in Jinjiang, growing all the more serious with each passing day was that some party members who were cadres in party and government organs and had power in their hands, and in almost all departments such as industrial and commercial administration, taxation, agricultural bank, and enterprise administration took part in manufacturing counterfeit medicine, or accepted bribes or had a share in the profits.

Hankou Village of Chendi Town had the greatest number of factories manufacturing counterfeit medicine, with the greatest output value. And the activities of manufacturing counterfeit medicine was carried out under the leadership of the CPC branch of the village. Of the 41 party members in the village, 27 took a direct part in manufacturing and selling counterfeit medicine. The cadres of the county agricultural bank accepted "gifts in the form of cash," and provided loans for the manufacture of counterfeit medicine. The cadres of the taxation station accepted "gifts in the form of cash." They not only satisfied the factories manufacturing counterfeit medicine in their demand for exemption of income tax, but initially exempted their product tax. Thus, the money that should have been handed over to the national treasury fattened the pockets of those counterfeit medicine manufacturers. Even the political and judicial departments were breached by the weapon of money. The chairman of the economic court under the county court, the official of the town judicial office, the director of the town police substation were all involved. So, when other provinces and cities sent in their cases claiming damages

from counterfeit medicine to the local court, the court refused to accept them on the ground that "it is difficult to rule, because the demarcation line is not clear."

The chief responsible persons of Jinjiang County and town not only accepted "gifts," but became shareholders themselves. What is more shocking is that Lin Huabu, secretary of the county CPC Discipline Inspection Commission had become a shareholder of a factory manufacturing counterfeit medicine under the name of his wife as early as in August 1983, when he was director of the county office of agriculture.

RENMIN RIBAO holds that another reason why the case of manufacturing counterfeit medicine in Jinjiang could not be solved earlier was that the focus of the manufacture of counterfeit medicine--Chendi Town was an exemplary model for enterprises in towns and townships of Fujian, which has ranked first in the province as a "100 million yuan town," and has been honored as a model for enterprises in towns and townships." When the case was first exposed, the leadership of the prefectural CPC committee failed to make the determination to weed out those factories manufacturing counterfeit medicine, but issued the slogan of "protecting the model."

It is learned that the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee are continuing the investigation and dealing with cases of manufacturing counterfeit medicine. Proven criminals have been arrested; and Lin Huabu, member of Jinjiang County CPC Committee Standing Committee and secretary of the County Discipline Inspection Committee, who took an active part in manufacturing and selling counterfeit medicine for profits has been removed from office, and his case is under investigation and is being dealt with.

CSO: 4005/1322

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA DAILY COMMENTATOR ON ECONOMIC CRIME

HK240618 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Economic Crime"]

[Text] Recent reports of economic crimes have aroused widespread indignation. Racketeering officials at different levels have been involved in embezzlement, bribery, profiteering, fraud and smuggling. Thousands or even millions of yuan have been stolen often from the state.

The loss is not only economic, but has a pernicious effect on social morals.

However, such cases should not cause surprise. Crimes of this nature have existed all over the world for centuries. The government has all along been mindful of the possibility that some people might take advantage of today's more liberal policies to make illegal profits for themselves.

The problems is being attacked on several levels.

The first is to perfect economic laws and regulations so that there are no legal loopholes to take advantage of, and offenders are prosecuted in the courts according to the law.

Another is the current Party consolidation programme which began in late 1983. That so many cases of crime have been uncovered of late is proof that it is necessary.

A third is working out new methods of managing the economy. While the central aim of urban reforms is to give individual enterprises more say in production and marketing, thus enlivening the economy, it is also imperative that means of exercising economic leverage on enterprise managers should be put into effect. Moreover, officials and managers should have ironclad rules on what constitutes legitimate business goals and practices.

The crackdown on economic crime does not signal a reversal of economic reforms or of the open policy. Rather, it is to promote the smooth implementation of reforms by clearing away obstacles. Prospective foreign business partners and investors need not hesitate to go ahead with their projects. They will find better opportunities and wider scope for their operations in China as a result of the battle against criminal economic activities.

Gloaters stressing the "dark side" of things in China like to infer from reports of business crimes that there is a "comeback" of capitalism. Their "concern" could well prove premature.

The goal of building a planned, market-oriented economy on the basis of public ownership of the means of production suits China's needs and circumstances. The present economic reform will help consolidate the socialist system by accelerating the expansion of productive forces and ridding China of poverty and backwardness in the shortest possible time.

CSO: 4000/352

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JUSTICE MINISTRY EXPLAINS MEDIATION COMMITTEES

OW171144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (Xinhua)--more than 6.47 million civil disputes were solved through mediation in China in 1984, according to the ministry of justice.

An official from the mediation department of the ministry told Xinhua that the disputes mediated were 8.1 times the civil cases handled in the same period by China's basic people's courts in first instances.

Mediation also helped more than 1.14 million disputing couples reunite, the official said.

This was due to the work of the people's mediation committees, an important organization of the country's judicial system, established in the urban neighborhood committees each comprising about 500 households, and in rural villages.

The country now has 940,000 such mediation committees, with 4.57 million mediators working in them. The mediators are all elected by local people for being fair and showing an interest in serving their communities, the official said, adding that in cities, many of the mediators are retired workers, state functionaries and teachers. Mediators have some sort of legal knowledge.

Mediation committees are also established in some industrial enterprises. For example, all factories in Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province have a mediation committee, which helped cut the civil disputes in the city by 40 percent in the first half of this year.

People's mediation committees offer their help when the litigants seek their mediation. If the disputing parties are reluctant to solve their disputes this way, or if mediation fails, they may bring their cases to a nearby court.

The committees' work mainly involve divorces, inheritance of property and obligations to support the aged and children. More than 3.78 million cases, or over half of the total, in 1984 were related to supporting the aged and children.

Mediation committees have played an important role in preventing minor civil disputes from resulting in criminal cases and reducing and preventing offences, the official stressed.

The Chinese people have a tradition of solving civil disputes through neighbors' mediation. The tradition dates back more than 1,000 years ago. The establishment of people's mediation committees has been written into the country's constitution.

CSO: 400/352

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CRIME RATE REDUCED THROUGH TEENAGERS' EDUCATION

OW190238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Wuhan, August 19 (Xinhua)—Teaching middle-school students about China's laws has cut the crime rate in Shashi, Hubei Province, over the past five years, according to the city's public security bureau.

The bureau said that since 1982 there have been only five or six criminal cases among teenagers in the city annually compared to more than 500 a few years ago.

Before the campaign to teach about law, public facilities including school buildings were vandalized and young pickpockets and other wrongdoers frequented shops, streets and other public places.

The middle schools introduced the new subject "Learning About the Law" in 1981. By combining the subject with politics and ethics, the educational program cut the crime rate more than 70 percent in one year. In 1982, there was not a single serious case of law breaking among 14,000 middle school students.

Nowadays, public order in Shashi is exemplary. The city with a population of 240,000 is also doing well in industrial development. The employment rate is one of the highest in the country with 99.3 percent of the labor force employed.

China's party and government leaders have repeatedly called for raising the legal awareness of the one billion people. A national conference held in June this year worked out a program to popularize laws among all citizens within the next five years.

CSO: 400/352

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

STAMP TO COMMEMORATE ANTI-BRITISH 'PATIROT'--Beijing, August 19, (Xinhua)--China will issue two sets of stamps to commemorate the 200th anniversary of a great patriot's birth and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibetan Autonomous Region. The patriot, Lin Zexu (1785-1950), [as received] an imperial envoy, and local officials, compelled British and American traders to hand over 1,185,000 kilograms of opium and destroyed it in 1839. Later, Lin led troops against military provocations by British imperialism. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications will issue a set of two stamps to commemorate him on August 30. One is a portrait with a face value of eight fen. The other with a face value of 80 fen is based on a sculpture on the monument to the people's heroes in the Tian an Men Square depicting the destruction of the opium. The set to commemorate the 20th founding anniversary of the Tibetan Autonomous Region will be issued on September 1. It consists of three stamps with a face value of eight, 10 and 20 fen respectively. They denote 'prosperity,' happy celebration' and 'bumper harvest.' [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 19 Aug 85 OW]

UYGUR POET PUBLISHED--Urumqi, August 12 (XINHUA)--an anthology of poems by Tomur Dawamat, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region's People's Congress, was published here Sunday. The Chinese edition of the anthology, published by Xinjiang People's Publishing House, contains 44 works by the Uygur poet written over 20 years. The poems express the passionate feelings of the ethnic minorities in Xinjiang to the Communist party and to New China, and eulogize the beauty of the region's rivers and mountains. The author, who is also a vice-minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, was born in a poor peasant family in Toksun County in 1927. He is one of the first members of an ethnic minority to be appointed a senior official. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 12 Aug 85 OW]

JILIN: NATIONAL TEACHERS' CAMP--Prior to holding the first teachers' day of China, the national summer camp of fine arts and music teachers from elementary schools throughout the country opened in Jilin City today. Attending the opening ceremony of the camp were Peng Peiyun, vice minister of the State Educational Commission, and Ding Qiao, vice minister of the Ministry of Culture. While Jilin City enjoyed the fine day today after consecutive rainfall,

Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and leading comrades from the provincial education and culture departments and from the Jilin City departments concerned warmly greeted more than 200 music and fine arts teachers from elementary schools of 28 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions throughout the country, as well as workers in charge of children's art education. Amid crescendos of music, more than 100 youths stated their congratulatory message to the participating teachers, in which they shouted: Dear teachers, you have been working hard. They also presented bouquets of flowers to them. The entire camp site resounded with both the youths' shouts and the teachers' clapping. The summer camp is jointly sponsored by the State Educational Commission and the Ministry of Culture. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Aug 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/1322

EAST REGION

JIANGXI GOVERNOR VISITS NANCHANG ARMY SCHOOL

OW101659 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Jiangxi Governor Ni Xiance and Nanchang City Mayor Chen Andong visited Nanchang Army School on the eve of Army Day, 1 August, according to a report by staff correspondent (Xu Guangfei) of this station.

Accompanied by responsible comrades of the provincial, Nanchang City, and Nanchang County departments concerned, the governor and the mayor pledged to help the Army school solve its problems.

Governor Ni Xiance said: Jiangxi, an old revolutionary base, has extremely deep affections for our people's own Army. The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's government, and the people throughout this province warmly support the Army's structural reform and its reduction-in-strength reorganization. They welcome military cadres transferred to civilian jobs in Jiangxi and will exert their utmost to take care of these cadres' job assignments and their livelihood. Military cadres who are to be transferred to civilian jobs will be welcomed by the people of this province with the same enthusiasm that was extended to their sons and sons-in-law when they left this old revolutionary base to join the Army in those distant years.

After a briefing given by leaders of Nanchang Army School on its water supply shortage, Governor Ni Xiance immediately authorized a provincial people's government appropriation of 400,000 yuan to help the Army school replace underground waterpipes in the school compound. Mayor Chen Andong also promised that if the 400,000 yuan were not enough, the Nanchang City People's Government and city department concerned would solve the problem.

CSO: 4005/1298

EAST REGION

FUJIAN MILITARY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS MARK ARMY DAY

OW110910 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Armymen and civilians of Fujian and Fuzhou held a solemn meeting at the provincial stadium on the evening of 30 July to celebrate the 58th founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Fuzhou Military Region, its leading organs, the air force of this region, PLA Navy bases in Fujian, and the Fujian Provincial Military District including Zhu Yaohua, Yan Hong [7346 4767], Liao Haikuang, Chen Jingsan, Liu Bo, Li Huaiyi, Yang Qing, Zhang Zongde, Ma Yinchu [7456 1377 0443], Li Lanmao [2621 5695 5399], Ding Lianyun [0002 3353 8710], Li Shitian [2621 0013 3944], and Lu Fuxiang; and leading comrades of Fujian and Fuzhou including Xiang Nan, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, Jia Glinglin, Yuan Citong, He Shaochuan, Zeng Ming, Wang Yishi and You Dexin. Over 4,000 commanders and fighters of the PLA ground, navy, and air force units stationed in Fujian and the armed police units as well as cadres and workers from all fronts attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Lin Qin, vice mayor of Fuzhou.

Vice Governor Wang Yishi spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government and the people of the whole province, he extended festival greetings and cordial regards to commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Fujian. He said: It is of special political significance that armymen and civilians of Fujian and Fuzhou are holding this meeting to celebrate the 58th founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan and the war of the world against fascism.

Wang Yishi said: While celebrating the 58th founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA, cadres at all levels and the masses of people throughout the province must continue to carry forward their fine revolutionary tradition, step up activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to military families with emphasis on strengthening the army-government and army-civilian unity, even further cherish and support the soldiers of the people, and elevate to a new level our work to take care of disabled servicemen and families of martyrs and servicemen, to settle demobilized soldiers, and to support the front. As the army is being streamlined

and reorganized, a large number of comrades of the army will be transferred to local governments. We should do our work well in all aspects to support the army in fulfilling this major task.

Yan Hong, deputy political commissioner of the Fuzhou military region also spoke at the meeting.

He said: Our country will reduce its military strength by 1 million. This is a major strategic decision of the Party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on the basis of the scientific analysis of the international and domestic situations. Commanders and fighters of the Fuzhou Military Region warmly support this policy decision. They subject themselves to the overall requirement of building the nation, stress party spirit, unity, and discipline; are resolved to accomplish the historical mission of restructure, streamlining, and reorganization; and are continuing to speed up the army's revolutionization, modernization, and regularization under the new situation.

CSO: 4005/1298

EAST REGION

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ATTENDS MEMORIAL MEETING

OW111848 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpts] According to a report by this newspaper, Wang Yiping, adviser to the Propaganda Department of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and deputy to the Sixth NPC, died unfortunately of illness in Fuzhou on the afternoon of 21 July 1985, despite medical treatment. He was 66 years old at the time of his death. Comrade Wang Yiping's memorial meeting was held in Fuzhou yesterday.

Attending the memorial meeting was Provincial Party Committee Secretary Xiang Nan; Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee members Jia Jinglin, Yuan Gitong, and He Shaochuan; Provincial Advisory Commission Chairman Hu Hong, Vice Chairmen Zhang Gexin and Huang Ming; Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission's Deputy Secretary Lin Zhaoshu; Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee's Vice Chairmen Cai Li, Zeng Ming, Hou Linzhou, and Cai Liangcheng; Vice Governor Wang Yishi; Provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman Ni Songmao and Zuo Fengmei; old comrades Haun Gai, Wen Xiushan, He Ruoren, and Wang Yan; leaders of the departments concerned, from prefectures and cities; and his friends and acquaintances, including Xu Huoqing, Wang Yu, Li Mintang, Zhang Chuandong, Zhi Shichang, Xiong Zhaoren, Zhong Dahu, Su Hua, Ren Manjun, Zhang Zhaodi, Huang Yiyu, Zhang Ye, Xu Jimai, Wang Zhixin, and Sun Zefu; as well as leaders of the Provincial Party Committee's Propaganda Department.

He Shaochuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee and director of the Provincial Party Committee's Propaganda Department, presided over the memorial meeting. Hu Hong, chairman of the Provincial Advisory Commission, delivered the memorial speech.

CSO: 4005/1298

EAST REGION

WANG FANG ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG ARMED POLICE MEETING

OW081355 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The third enlarged meeting of the Zhejiang Provincial Armed Police Corps Party Committee was held recently. The meeting emphasized that it is necessary to regard education on fostering lofty aspirations and enhancing discipline as a key measure to improve the quality of the Armed Police Corps and to create a lofty image of the corps.

Wang Fang and Luo Dong, respectively secretary and standing committee member of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. Zhang Ziufu, standing committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Armed Police Corps party committee, and Ye Kejia and Wu Yi, both deputy secretaries of the provincial Armed Police Corps party committee, made a report at the meeting on strengthening the building of the Armed Police Force.

The meeting held that the Armed Police Corps must conduct ideological education centering on fostering lofty aspirations and enhancing discipline extensively and penetratingly, over a long period of time. It held that it is necessary to use this education to make all cadres and fighters become people with lofty aspirations, good moral sense, and better education and discipline. It is also necessary to make them fully understand their honorable duty; to make them good armed guards of the party, the nation, and the people; and to encourage them to contribute at their respective posts to safeguarding the implementation of the motherland's four modernizations and protecting the people's peaceful life.

CSO: 4005/1298

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG RECEIVES LOCAL PLA VISITORS

OW091129 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Feng Jinmao, deputy commander, and Shi Lei, director of the political department, of a certain PLA unit stationed in Zhejiang visited the provincial party committee and the provincial government, and were warmly received by Wang Fang, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, and other leading comrades.

On behalf of their unit, Feng Jinmao and other comrades presented a banner to the provincial party committee and the provincial government. Written on the banner was: "Strong Backing of the People's Army, Source of Strength for Victory". Wang Fang and other comrades highly praised the unit for its meritorious deeds in defending the motherland and in supporting the locality's "two civilizations". They stated that the people of Zhejiang must learn from the lofty revolutionary ideals and strict organizational discipline of the comrades in the unit, unswervingly do a good job in carrying out reform and economic construction, and courageously strive to rejuvenate China. Feng Jinmao and other comrades thanked the party, the government, and the people of Zhejiang for their concern, love, and support for the unit. They stated that they would penetratingly carry out education about the purpose, nature, tasks, and glorious tradition of the People's Army; further raise the consciousness of the masses of commanders and fighters in supporting the government and cherishing the people; and positively take part in the locality's "two civilizations".

CSO: 4005/1298

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT WORK REPORT

OW110710 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 85 p 4

["Excerpts" of report on the work of the Zhejiang Provincial Higher People's Court delivered by Zhang Zueui, president of the Zhejiang Provincial Higher People's Court, at the Third Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress on 9 Jun 1985]

[Text] Fellow deputies:

Since the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, complying with the session's resolutions, adapting to the needs created by the development of a given situation, and regarding the safeguarding and promotion of reform of the economic structure, the policy of opening to the outside world, and socialist modernization as the guiding ideology, the people's courts at all levels in the province have continued to severely attack serious criminal offenses and economic crimes; carried out civil trials, economic trials, and work of handling appeals, letters, and visits in an all-round way; positively participated in the consolidated management of social order; and strengthened the building of court contingents, thus bringing into play the functions of those organizations related to the trial process and making positive contributions in striving to materialize a fundamental improvement in our province's social order as soon as possible, and in safeguarding and promoting economic construction. Now, I will deliver a report to the session on the condition of the work of the people's court over the past year for your examination and discussion.

I. Continue to severely punish serious criminal offenders and serious economic criminals, safeguard social stability, and maintain economic order

Severely punishing, according to law, those criminals who have seriously damaged social order and gravely undermined the economy, and safeguarding and promoting the smooth progress of the four modernizations are the primary tasks of the people's courts. Over the past year, in which initial victories were scored in the struggle to severely attack serious criminal offenses and social order had obviously improved, the people's courts at all levels in the province, in close cooperating with the procuratorates and public security organizations, have continued to implement the principle of dealing severe and prompt blows to criminal elements who seriously damaged social order

and people's lives, property, and security. This has been done in accordance with the law and has been especially applied to those criminals who have committed crimes in a variety of places and hidden for a long time.

From July 1984 to April of this year, the province's courts tried and concluded more than 10,500 criminal cases and sentenced more than 13,000 criminals of various kinds, according to the law. Homicide, rape, robbery, arson, hoodlum organization, major theft, and other cases that seriously damaged social order accounted for 38 percent of the cases handled, the number of criminals involved in such crimes accounted for 47 percent of those sentenced. With regard to those major, malignant cases containing especially serious crimes and having especially adverse effects, the courts have promptly carried out trials and sentencing, thus dealing powerful blows to the arrogance of criminal elements and receiving praise from the masses of people.

While implementing the principle of taking severe and prompt actions according to law, the people's courts at all levels have followed the principle of "using facts as the basis and the law as the norm" and stressed investigations and study, as well as evidence. Instead of trusting confessions easily, they have conscientiously carried out investigations and verifications of the basic facts and evidence in the cases and have done a good job in dealing with facts, evidence, and laws, with "accuracy" as the target of their hard work. They have strived to succeed in obtaining clear facts, verifying evidence, making accurate convictions, giving proper sentences, and following legal procedures, thereby ensuring quality in handling the cases. In holding trials, they have stressed the correct implementation of the policy of integrating punishment with leniency by resolutely imposing severe sentences without leniency on those criminal elements who deserved severe punishment; and imposing lighter punishment, or suspending punishment, according to the law, on those who surrendered themselves, who exposed other criminals, who actually displayed meritorious deeds, and who deserved lighter punishment, in accordance with their attitude of admitting their crimes and with their meritorious deeds. In this manner they have fulfilled the implementation of the policy and promoted the disintegration of criminal elements. Practice has proven that the combination of leniency and severe punishment yields fine results.

Over the past year, the people's courts at all levels across the province have continuously implemented the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision To Severely Punish Criminals Who Have Brought Serious Damage to the Economy", and have stepped up their trial of economic criminal cases. From July 1984 to April this year, some 1,664 graft, bribery, speculation, profiteering, and other economic criminal cases were tried and concluded; and some 2.21 million yuan of economic losses were recovered for the state and collectives by means of imposing fines, confiscating property, or recovering stolen goods and money. In hearing economic criminal cases, the people's courts at all levels have carefully examined and judged each case in accordance with relevant laws as well as current economic policies in order

to draw a clear distinction between the guilty and the innocent. In accordance with the law, they have severely punished those who offered or accepted bribes; those who embezzled public funds; and those who engaged in smuggling, speculation, profiteering and other criminal activities. They have resolutely meted out severe punishment against criminals involved in important cases that dealt in great sums of money or caused serious damage to the economy. In dealing with common offenses that cannot yet be construed as a criminal offense, the people's courts at all levels have made suggestions to departments concerned to handle them according to government or party discipline rules or administrative regulations. The people's courts at all levels have also provided protection to legitimate economic activities. In dealing with problems for which a line between guilt and innocence cannot immediately be drawn; the people's courts have taken a very careful attitude in not making any hasty judgments.

Following the continuous development of the economic structural reform, new situations and problems have continued to emerge in the struggle to strike at serious economic criminal activities. Faced with this new situation, many people's courts have carried out in-depth investigations and studies, seriously summed up experiences, done a good job in distinguishing between the guilty and the innocent, and dealt accurate and prompt blows on criminal activities, thereby safeguarding economic order and ensuring the smooth progress of the economic structural reform and the four modernizations.

While severely punishing serious criminal offenses and economic criminal activities, the people's courts at all levels across the province have also actively participated in promoting social order and public security and in other work which mainly includes:

1. Holding public meetings to announce judgments and promoting widespread activity in propagating and educating the masses in the legal system;
2. Conducting open trials of selected typical cases at locations or units where the crime actually took place, thereby promoting propaganda and education in the legal system with real facts;
3. Making suggestions to units concerned on problems discovered during the trial of criminal cases so that these units can close loopholes and forestall crime;
4. Checking and educating criminal elements who are on probation, subjected to discipline, or exempted from punishment; and assisting departments concerned in enforcing disciplinary measures;
5. Dispatching court cadres to lecture on the legal system in schools, plants, stores, and other units, thereby making the masses, particularly the young people, know, understand, and obey the law.
6. During court hearings, trying to find clues and promptly informing departments concerned in order to crack important cases; and

7. Carrying out legal education at reform-through-labor farms and reform-through-education farms, encouraging criminal elements to confess their crimes or expose other criminals, thus intensifying the struggle against serious economic offenses.

Over the past year, many people's courts have changed their past practice of isolating themselves from the masses in court criminal trials and have paid more attention to the social results of criminal trials.

II. Step Up the Trials of Civil Cases to Protect Citizens' Legitimate Rights and Interests

Along with the progress in rural and urban economic structural reform and the development of the commodity-oriented economy, changes have taken place in the legal relations of civil lawsuits. Not only have the numbers and types of civil cases increased, their scope has expanded too. Between July 1984 and April this year, the courts throughout the province concluded the initial trial proceedings of some 24,000 civil cases. To cope with the needs of the development of the situation and study and solve new situations and problems arising in the work of civil lawsuits, we convened the Fourth Provincial Meeting on the Trial of Civil Cases last September, during which we summed up the experience in conducting trial proceedings of civil cases in recent years and studied measures for improving the work.

With an aim to serving the people wholeheartedly and by continuing to display the fine tradition of the people's judicial work, persistently relying on the masses of people, and stressing the principle of mediating disputes, the people's courts at all levels across the province have--under the premier principle of distinguishing right from wrong to protect legitimate rights and interests--done a host of meticulous ideological work to inspire parties involved to understand and compromise with each other, thereby settling a large number of civil disputes fairly, reasonably, and according to the law. The people's courts have also handed out verdicts, according to the law, on cases that failed to respond to mediation. In this way, we have protected citizen's legitimate rights and interests, readjusted financial relations between citizens according to the law, safeguarded the socialist marital and family system, and promoted the unity among the people.

Over the past year, the people's courts throughout the province have paid extensive attention to strengthening the grassroots and basic work. A total of 41 new people's courts were set up in 1984 while the trial personnel were replenished. People's court trial personnel have gone deep into the countryside and remote mountains and islands over a protracted period of time to conduct mobile trials and accept cases locally, thereby facilitating legal proceedings of the masses, investigating and verifying facts on the spot, and settling disputes in good time. At the same time, all grassroots people's courts have also coordinated with judicial administrative departments in stepping up the guidance over the work of the people's mediation committees and settled a large number of civil disputes at the grassroots level. In this way, the grassroots people's courts have played an active role in resolving disputes in the preliminary stage.

While conducting the trial of civil lawsuits correctly, promptly, and according to the law, the people's courts at all levels have also paid keen attention to mediating serious disputes that are likely to develop into major cases. Before such disputes entered legal proceedings, a number of courts promptly dispatched personnel to settle the disputes upon receiving reports on them. As a result of patient and meticulous ideological work and effective guidance by units concerned to persuade the parties involved, a number of potential suicides, homicides, and cases involving injuries were averted.

III. Actively Conduct the Trial of Economic Cases To Serve the Reform, Opening, and Invigoration of the Economy

Along with the unfolding of the rural and urban economic structural reform, further implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy, and rapid development of the commodity production and circulation, the urban and rural economies have been further enlightened and economic relations and exchanges between various sectors intensified. As a result, disputes involving economic contracts and cases of various economic disputes have increased sharply. The people's courts at all levels have actively handled and mediated cases involving economic disputes. From July 1984 to April this year, they conducted a total of 3,254 cases involving some 47 million yuan. Through the process of conducting trials and applying legal means to readjust the economic relations in the production and circulation fields, we have protected the interests of the state and the legitimate rights and interests of collectives and individuals, safeguarded the socialist economic order, and ensured the smooth progress of the economic construction.

Based on the needs of trying economic cases, people's courts at all levels have stepped up the building of the work force for conducting trials of economic cases. As of the end of 1984, people's courts at all levels of the province had set up law courts for trying economic cases, staffed with 420 trial personnel. Nevertheless, the present workforce for conducting trials of economic cases still cannot cope with the task facing up and urgently needs to be strengthened. In order to effectively and promptly handle cases involving economic disputes, we have, on the one hand, made the people's courts exercise their power to handle minor cases of economic disputes; settle at grassroots level those cases that are of a local nature, involve minor disputes, and are less serious; and give priority to handling those economic cases that are seasonal in nature or have a definite impact on enterprise operations. On the other hand, we have readjusted and consolidated our work force for trying economic cases, taken various measures to educate more cadres for this purpose, stressed the need for trial personnel to go deep into reality by conducting investigations and studies, taken the initiative to strengthen ties with economic departments, and strived to improve the quality of handling economic cases.

Proper handling of cases of economic disputes and preventing and reducing the occurrence of such cases are vitally important to speeding up economic development. In trying economic cases, people's courts at all levels have,

in view of the poor understanding on the part of some factories, mines, and other enterprises regarding the legal system and in view of the problems in contract signing and enterprise management, put forward judicial suggestions to the department concerned, urging them to strengthen contract administration, to take steps to reduce the occurrence of economic disputes and to improve the management and economic results of enterprises.

IV. Tighten Supervision Over Trial Work, and Do a Good Job in Handling Legal Appeals and People's Complaints.

Handling appeal cases in accordance with the procedures on the supervision over trial work is an important part of the trial work of people's courts and an important aspect of handling cases according to the law. People's courts at all levels have attached great importance to the work of handling legal appeals and people's complaints, and have done a great deal of work in this field. In handling legal appeals and people's complaints, people's courts have not only seriously dealt with appeal cases initiated by defendants or their family members but have also taken the initiative to review cases that they suspect to have been mishandled. Those cases proved to have been mishandled have been redressed as quickly as possible. Coordinated efforts have also been made with other departments concerned to deal with problems arising from such mishandling.

Over the past year, people's courts at all levels have made positive efforts to review appeal cases involving Taiwan compatriots, dependents of those living in Taiwan, Overseas Chinese, family members of Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, as well as senior intellectuals, and have redressed those found to have been mishandled. The people involved have praised the Communist party for its practical way of doing things, and have pledged to take concrete actions to promote the great cause of reunification and the motherland's four modernizations. Experience shows that redressing mishandled cases in the spirit of seeking truth from facts not only upholds the dignity of the law, but also plays an important part in creating a peaceful environment and solidarity, consolidating and developing patriotic united front work, and bringing forth all positive factors conducive to four modernizations' work.

Handling legal appeals and people's complaints is a long-term task of people's courts. Currently, there are still quite a lot of appeal cases involving Taiwan compatriots, dependents of those living in Taiwan, Overseas Chinese, and family members of Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, as well as senior intellectuals. To this end, people's courts at all levels are taking measures to step up trial and supervision work in order to ensure that legal appeals and peoples' complaints are handled properly.

V. Strengthen the Ranks of Court Personnel, Improve the Political and Professional Quality of Cadres

The people's courts are charged with the heavy task of conducting trials. To conform to the requirements of the circumstances and tasks, and to

satisfactorily accomplish their work, the people's courts at all levels have conscientiously studied the CPC Central Committee's "Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure" as well as other instructions on public security, prosecutorial, and judicial work. Additionally, they have constantly rectified the guidance for their work; discussed important matters; kept the overall situation in mind; managed matters within their jurisdiction; became more aware of the necessity to serve the reform of the economic structure and the four modernizations; worked to create the image of the people's judge as one who seeks truth from facts, who handles cases according to the law, who upholds righteousness without stooping to flattery, and who is impartial and incorruptible; and safeguarded the dignity of the Constitution and the laws.

Over the past year, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province have readjusted and augmented their leading bodies in accordance with the "four requirements" for cadres, thereby solving the problems of aging and low cultural level. Through careful evaluation and selection, 481 court presidents and vice presidents and 424 judges have been newly appointed with the approval of the standing committees of the provincial, city, and county people's congresses. Meanwhile, efforts have been made to educate cadres and policemen in wholeheartedly serving the people, to heighten their sense of discipline and work style, and step up training for cadres. As a result, the political and professional quality of cadres and policemen has further improved, and large numbers of cadres and policemen have emerged who uphold principles, enforce the law with public interests in mind, refrain from seeking fame and profit, readily accept hardships, and diligently perform their duties. By the end of 1984, 178 advanced collectives and 837 advanced workers were rated. Two advanced collectives and eight advanced workers attended the national commendation meeting for advanced collectives and individuals in court work.

To enable more cadres to receive higher education in law, we have followed the unified planning of the Supreme People's Court and stepped up our efforts to establish the Zhejiang Campus of the National Sparetime Law University for Court Cadres. We believe that the professional quality of court personnel will improve if we run this school successfully and conduct training in various forms.

In the past year, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province have scored many achievements. However, some drawbacks and inadequacies remain. The major ones among them are: A few criminal and civil cases, petitions in particular, were not handled quickly enough; in some cases, the verification of facts and evidence and the application of the relevant provisions of the law were not accurate; and the new situations and problems faced by judicial work were not carefully and thoroughly investigated and studied. On top of this, we still have many difficulties in terms of manpower, office space, courtrooms, transportation, and funds. We are earnestly taking measures to solve these problems. We hope the concerned departments will continue to render support and help solve the problems in material and equipment.

Dear deputies, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province are earnestly implementing the guidelines of the recent national meeting on public security, procuratorial, and judicial work; and provincial meeting on public security, procuratorial, and judicial work; and the national meeting of court presidents. They have rectified the guidance for their work so as to make judicial work better serve the reform of the economic structure and socialist modernization. We must fully understand that the struggle to deal severe blows against serious criminal offenders is a complicated, arduous, and protracted task. We must continue to firmly implement the principle of meting out heavy and swift punishment according to the law; severely punish felons and serious economic cases, as well as petitions; keep up the efforts to widely publicize the legal system; encourage suggestions on judicial work, take comprehensive measures to improve public order; strengthen the ranks of court personnel; and constantly improve the political and professional quality of cadres and policemen.

Under the leadership of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, and under the supervision of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, we are determined to implement the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, constantly assess new developments, study new problems, sum up new experiences, raise the work of the people's courts to a new high level, give full play to the role and power of judicial organs, and make fresh contributions to safeguarding and promoting economic construction for the revitalization of Zhejiang.

CS0: 4005/1298

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI DONATES MONEY FOR AFRICA—Shanghai, July 31 (XINHUA)—The Shanghai Municipal Branch of the China Red Cross Society has collected 1.2 billion yuan for African drought victims over the past month. More than 8,000 government institutions, factories and other units contributed. The nearly 100 hospitals in the City opened special clinics, donating the fees collected for the cause, said an official of the City's Red Cross Society. The Shanghai No 3 girls school organized a week-long art festival for the same purpose. Professional art groups and sportsmen also held similar activities. An 80 year-old woman contributed the money given by her children to celebrate her 80th birthday. A clergyman told his congregation about the natural disasters in Africa and, as a result, nearly 600 yuan was contributed on the spot. An 85 year-old woman from Hong Kong offered 400 yuan when she learned about the campaign while visiting her relatives in the City. "The Red Cross Society is working for the benefit of African drought victims," she said. "I also want to contribute my share as a daughter of the Chinese nation." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 31 Jul 85]

UNVEILING OF MARX/ENGELS STATUE—A statue of the standing figures of Marx and Engels, the first in China, was unveiled here today to mark the 90th anniversary of the death of Engels. At the unveiling ceremony, Rui Xingwen, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Communist Party Committee, said he hoped the statue would inspire people to seek wisdom and strength from the works of Marx and Engels. The statue, made of granite, has been erected in Fuxing Park, in the City center. It is 6.4 meters high and weighs more than 70 tons. It was designed by Zhang Yonghao, who works for an oil painting and stone-engraving office attached to the Shanghai Municipal Cultural Bureau. Workers spent 18 months carving it. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 5 Aug 85]

SHANGHAI-AREA PEASANTS' DEGREES—Some 800 young people sent by rural townships around Shanghai to study in colleges and universities here have returned to their home towns with diplomas after graduation to take part in economic construction. This is the first batch of 10,000 young people whom the 206 township authorities in the suburbs plan to train in 8 years, with tuition fees paid by their work units. Since 1983, these townships have sent 2,600 young people to study in 20 colleges and universities. A report on a survey by the Shanghai Municipal Agricultural Committee said no college graduates had been assigned to work in the rural townships in the Shanghai area in the

past 36 years, and more than 6,200 township and village run factories have only about 100 technicians with secondary technical school educations. The report said training professional for the rural areas is an urgent task. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 8 Aug 85]

CSO: 4000/337

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

DEPUTY COMMANDER DEAD; LI XIANNIAN SENDS WREATH

OW111832 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Lin Weixian, former deputy commander of the Wuhan Military Region, died of illness in Wuhan on 28 July 1985 at the age of 73. Comrade Lin Weixian's memorial meeting was held in Wuhan today.

Sending wreaths were Li Xiannian, Xu Xiangqian, Fang Yi, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Qin Jiwei, Xu Shiyu, Wang Ping, Song Shilun, Huang Kecheng, Peng Chong, Ye Fei, Han Xianchu, Zhang Jinfu, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Chen Zaidao, and other comrades. Also sending wreaths were the Central Military Commission, the central Discipline Inspection Commission; the PLA General Staff Headquarters, the PLA General Political Department, the General Logistics Department; and the Central Military Commission's Discipline Inspection Commission.

Lin Weixian was an outstanding CPC member and an outstanding commander of our army. He was loyal to the party, the people, and the proletarian revolutionary cause. He diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, regarded the interests of the party and the people as most important, and never considered his personal gains and losses. He strictly abided by party discipline, safeguarded the party's unity, and maintained a strong party spirit. He was frank, open, and aboveboard. He displayed an upright work style and lived a plain and frugal life. His life was a revolutionary one and one dedicated to serving the people wholeheartedly.

CSO: 4005/1297

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG OFFICIAL ON HANDLING OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS

HK081246 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The magazine KAIFANG No 8, which will be published tomorrow, carries an article written by Vice Governor Yang Li, entitled "Eliminate the Leftist Influence and Implement the Policy Toward Overseas Chinese Affairs".

The article points out that Guangdong has not done well enough in implementing the policy toward overseas Chinese affairs. It has not given full play to its strong point of having many Chinese nationals residing abroad. The most important reason for this is that the leftist influence has not been completely eliminated.

The article says that Guangdong has been influenced by the leftist ideology in its work concerning overseas Chinese affairs since the land reform. During the Cultural Revolution, the province still followed the so-called six regulations on treatment for cadres who had connections overseas. The fact that many cadres had overseas, Hong Kong, and Macao contacts was treated as a serious political problem.

Vice Governor Yang Li held that basically speaking, such practices, which encroached upon the interests of overseas Chinese and were not bold ones in the work of handling overseas Chinese affairs, showed that we did not have a correct understanding on overseas Chinese affairs.

The article points out that in order to eliminate the leftist influence, we must understand clearly three standpoints. First, we must not handle overseas Chinese affairs in the same way as we do China's internal affairs. Social relations objectively exist. Provided that we appropriately handle them, the relations are beneficial ones rather than harmful ones in terms of the state and individuals.

Second, we must resolutely protect all legitimate properties and rights of overseas Chinese in China. Under no circumstances must we encroach upon the interests of overseas Chinese. We must understand clearly that no matter whether they do business or run enterprises overseas, provided that their activities are allowed by the countries in which they reside, the income earned by them is legal income. The money remitted by overseas Chinese to China is overseas remittances, no matter whether it is used for supporting

families, purchasing properties, or running businesses. This is beneficial to China's construction. Thus, overseas remittances should be under the protection of China's constitution and law.

Third, those who are patriotic belong to one family, whether they rally to the common cause early or late. We must unite all nationals residing abroad who are patriotic, support the reunification of the motherland, and want the motherland to be prosperous and powerful.

In conclusion, Yang Li said in his article: overseas Chinese and China's people share a common aspiration. Once we have done a good job in implementing the policy toward overseas Chinese affairs, the province's special advantage of having many nationals residing abroad can give play to its powerful strength.

CS0: 4005/1297

CENTRAL SOUTH REGION

PRC SOURCE SAYS SHENZHEN MAYOR TO BE REPLACED 'SOON'

HK141433 Hong Kong AFP in English 1404 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, Aug 14 (AFP)--The mayor of China's special economic zone (SEZ) of Shenzhen, bordering Hong Kong, Liang Xiang, is soon to be replaced, a well-informed Chinese source said here today.

The source said the new mayor would be Li Hao, currently a deputy secretary general of the State Council.

No reason was given for the planned move, which comes two months after China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, expressed doubts about the success of Shenzhen, one of four SEZ's set up in the country to attract foreign capital and technology.

Some Chinese leaders have charged that Shenzhen, the most developed of the special economic zones, costs China more than it brings in.

But Western diplomats here said that Mr Liang's replacement, which has yet to be officially confirmed, should not necessarily be interpreted as a punishment against him.

They said Mr Liang, reportedly close to Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang, could be in line for a promotion.

News of the change came after Shenzhen authorities recently said they planned to create a special body to crack down on corruption, which has grown to worrying levels there, observers said.

Mr. Deng said at the end of June that the SEZ of Shenzhen was an "experiment" whose success had yet to be proved. He added that authorities hoped it would succeed, but that if not, they would learn lessons from it.

Early last month, Mr Liang defended his administration of Shenzhen. In apparent response to critics' charge of its high cost to the state, Mr Liang stressed that 87 percent of the major infrastructure work there had been financed by foreign investment or bank loans.

Mr. Liang, whose comments were reported by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA), added that 600 million dollars' worth of contracts had been signed with

foreign firms in the first half of 1985, up 25 per cent over the same period last year.

Four special economic zones have been established in China under Mr Deng--Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in southern Guangdong Province and Xiamen in Fujian Province opposite Taiwan.

Shenzhen, the only one which has really developed economically, rapidly became a symbol of Mr Deng's policy of economic opening up to the outside world.

CSO: 400/350

GUANGXI STRESSES GOOD THINGS FOR TEACHERS

HK131228 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] In order to implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the education system through practical actions and the circular issued by the regional CPC Committee on earnestly studying the decision of the CPC Central Committee, the regional CPC Committee and people's government decided that party and government leaders at all levels and the relevant organs, while properly carrying out the work of respecting teachers and education, must do some good practical things in regard to education around this year's teachers' day.

First, leaders at regional, prefectural, city, and county levels must call on teachers in various schools, including kindergartens, listen to their opinions, and help solve their concrete problems before teachers' day.

Second, all regional level units must provide as many spare goods, books, and instruments suitable to schools as possible. They must support schools in old revolutionary base areas and nearby schools which have difficulties.

Third, if regional, city, prefectural, and county departments and units have spare houses, they should temporarily rent the houses to educational departments for training secondary and primary school teachers.

Fourth, before [words indistinct], some 200 cadres should be selected from regional organs and institutions to form lecturing teams which should be dispatched to all prefectures, cities, and counties to train secondary and primary school teachers for a year. The wages, bonuses, medical fees, and travel expenses of the members of the lecturing teams should be charged to their own units.

Fifth, educational funds should be increased by 25 million yuan from the region's floating funds. In addition to the 19 million yuan which have already been appropriated, 6 million yuan more should be appropriated, mainly to train secondary and primary school teachers and build training bases.

Sixth, it is necessary to give priority to carrying out the wage reform of secondary and primary school teachers and to issue, if possible, the readjusted wages to secondary and primary school teachers before teachers' day.

Seventh, in the wage reform, the wages of teachers in people-run schools should be reasonably increased. The concrete methods in this respect should be formulated by the regional people's government.

Eighth, judicial departments in all areas should seriously investigate and deal with the illegal acts of beating and persecuting teachers and encroaching upon the rights and interests of schools.

CSO: 4005/1315

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN APPROVES PLA REFORM SUGGESTIONS

HK170802 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Not long ago, the provincial CPC committee and government approved and relayed suggestions of the Hunan Provincial Military District on carrying out reform of the army structure and streamlining and reorganizing the armed forces, and wrote comments on the suggestions which were distributed to units above the county and regimental level in the province. They also called on all units to carry out the suggestions.

The comments said: CPC committees and governments at all levels must fully understand the importance of the important policy decision of streamlining and reorganizing the armed forces, actively support and assist on their own initiative the army units of the Provincial Military District and the PLA stationed in all localities to properly streamline and reorganize the armed forces, and strengthen their leadership over the people's armed force departments. No units are allowed to ask for land and houses from the army or occupy their property to take advantage of streamlining and reorganizing the armed forces. The funds which local governments originally allocated to the people's armed force departments should be allocated to them so as to ensure the smooth progress of the streamlining and reorganizing of the armed forces. The Provincial Military District put forth four suggestions on properly streamlining and reorganizing the armed forces:

1. Earnestly study the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and unify people's ideology to correspond with the important policy decision of the CPC Central Committee and its Military commission.
2. Strictly perform one's duties and grasp all work according to plans, and continue to create a situation in militia and reserve service work.
3. Strengthen financial control, and continue to do well in production and business operations.
4. Request local CPC committee and governments to support the army units of the Provincial Military District and the PLA stationed in all localities to properly streamline and reorganize the armed forces.

JPRS-CPS-85-095
16 September 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS VISIT HUNAN SCHOOLS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

HK141342 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Excerpt] From 5 to 11 August, provincial CPC Committee and government leading comrades Mao Zhiyong, Liu Zheng, Liu Fusheng, Chen Bangzhu, Wang Xiangtian, (Xia Ganzhong), and (Shen Yueqing) visited some universities, colleges, and secondary vocational and technical schools, where they conducted investigations and studies, gathered opinions, and effectively solved concrete problems.

From 5 August on, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government visited the Central China Industrial University, Hunan University, and Hunan Teachers' University, the Changsha Communications College, the Changsha Water Conservancy Teachers' College, the Hunan Medical Science College, the Hunan Finance College, the Central-South China Forestry Science College, Xiangtan University, the Xiangtan Mineral Industry College, the Preparatory Office of the Xiangtan Normal College, the No. 1 and 2 secondary vocational schools of Xiangtan, and the No. 1 Technical School of Xiangtan. They listened to reports given by the universities, colleges, and schools; visited campuses and teaching facilities; and inquired in detail about the life of the teachers and students. They proposed important suggestions on educational reform, the developmental scale, and the ideological and political work of the colleges, universities, and schools. They also studied and solved some concrete problems.

CSO: 4005/1315

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HOLDS PHONE CONFERENCE ON BANNING PORNOGRAPHY

HK131254 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Yesterday evening the regional CPC Committee held a telephone conference on arrangements for further measures to ban pornographic goods and videotapes.

(Lin Chaoqun), standing committee member of the regional CPC Committee, presided over the conference. Tao Aiying, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the conference.

Comrade Tao Aiying said: Due to the importance attached by CPC committees at all levels to the matter, the broad masses have been initially mobilized and great achievements have been made in this respect. However, one or two areas and units have failed to fully realize the harm of pornography and have failed to pay sufficient attention to the work of banning pornography, thus hampering the progress of the prohibition. Some criminal elements have not yet been punished.

On behalf of the regional CPC Committee, Comrade Tao Aiying put forth several suggestions on prohibiting pornography in the next stage:

First, it is necessary to further unify ideological understanding, to strengthen leadership, and to grasp in an all-round way all links in the prohibition according to the plans of the central leadership, including publicizing and conducting education in prohibiting pornography, in expanding the scope of prohibition, hitting hard at criminals, and strengthening control. Comrades in charge of the work must personally take up responsibility, give concrete guidance, and strengthen the role of organs in charge of the prohibition work.

Second, it is necessary to organize main forces to thoroughly investigate and hit hard at activities related to pornography. Through investigations and correction, all facts should be thoroughly investigated. Those activities that should be hit hard at must be hit hard at and goods that should be sealed and confiscated must be sealed and confiscated. If units and individuals refuse to hand over their verified pornographic goods within a time limit, public security organs should deal with them

according to the law. Those centers showing videotapes which have not yet been registered and approved should be closed immediately. It is necessary to revoke the business licenses of those videotape centers which once showed pornographic videotapes. It is necessary to bring about a social mood where those who show pornographic videotapes will feel guilty and those who watch them will feel ashamed, so as to resist pornography.

Third, it is necessary to grasp essential points and thoroughly investigate and deal with all cases in this respect. It is necessary to grasp leads to major and important cases and make a breakthrough.

Fourth, it is necessary to treat those institutions and units which have shown pornographic videotapes in the past as the major targets and to firmly grasp investigations and checks in these units and institutions in connection with the ongoing party rectification and the correction of new malpractices.

The smuggling and reselling of pornographic videotapes is fairly serious in Beihei, Wuzhou, and Guilin cities. The CPC committees of these three cities must firmly grasp this work.

CSO: 4005/1315

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES STREAMLINING—Guangdong Military District yesterday convened a conference of first political commissars of military subdistricts and prefectural and city CPC committee secretaries. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Xie Fei attended and spoke. Guangdong Military District Commander Zhang Juhui conveyed the basic spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission and spoke on the principles and guidelines for and the great significance of structural reform, streamlining, and reorganization in the armed forces, and the tasks and arrangements for streamlining and reorganizing the provincial military district units. He also gave some views on how to work in concert to make a success of streamlining and reorganization. Comrade Xie Fei said in his speech: The local party committees and government must in all respects provide vigorous support for structural reform, streamlining, and reorganization of the armed forces. They must warmly welcome and accept as many demobilized cadres as are sent, and also make proper arrangements and organize employment for them. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Aug 85]

YOUNG PIONEERS CONGRESS HELD—The first provincial congress of Young Pioneers was grandly held at the provincial CPC Committee auditorium this morning. Some 1,200 people attended today's meeting, of whom 220 were full delegates. Among the full delegates were representatives of Young Pioneers, Young Pioneer instructors, and advanced personnel engaged in children's work. They were from 15 prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities in the province and represented some 6 million Young Pioneers and 190,000 Young Pioneer instructors. Provincial party, government, and army leaders Mao Zhiyong, Liu Fusheng, Shen Ruiting, (Li Jianguo), Wang Zhiguo, Liu Yanan, Luo Qiuyue, Ji Zhaoqing, Cao Guozhi, and (Gu Shangjin) attended the congress. (Li Jianguo), standing committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delivered an opening speech at the congress. Liu Fusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and Government. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 85]

PLANT EXPLOSIONS--On 17 August, a violent explosion occurred in the Liuzhou locomotive and rolling stock plant, causing a power failure, affecting the water supply and production, and inflicting serious losses. Fifteen people were wounded and eight others are missing. At 1720 on 17 August, a truck loaded with liquefied petroleum gas cylinders exploded at the liquefaction station of the plant while a leak test was being carried out. Immediately after the accident, leaders of the plant organized people to rescue the wounded and keep the scene of the accident intact. Leaders of the city CPC Committee and government, the Liuzhou Railway Bureau, army units stationed nearby, and the departments concerned hurried to the scene to find out about the situation and to deal with the aftermath of the accident. When our reporter arrived on the scene, all the wounded had already been sent to the hospital. [Text] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Aug 85]

GUANGXI FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION ON AFFORESTATION--Nanning, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has reforested 40,000 hectares of hillside fields since last year. Tung, tea oil, and aniseed trees, as well as trees for timber have been planted, an official of the local agricultural department said here today. The drive is aimed at halting soil erosion caused by reclamation a few years ago, when grain production was overemphasized. Last year, the Beijing Central Government instructed in a document that Guangxi should convert hillside fields into forests because the poor soil there is inadequate for boosting grain production. The government has allocated 300,000 tons of grain, 30 million meters of cotton cloth, and 10,000 tons of cotton to support local people in their afforestation efforts. Hilly areas account for 76.21 percent of the 230,000 sq km in Guangxi. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 11 Aug 85]

QUANGXI LEADER STRESSES REFORM SUPPORT--On the afternoon of 7 August, Quangxi Regional CPC Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang visited the comrades attending a meeting of party committee secretaries in the Nanning City Military Subdistrict and spoke on how to implement the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission and the circular of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on respecting and cherishing the army and actively supporting its reforms and building. Comrade Chen Huiguang stressed: The structural reforms, streamlining, and reorganization of the PLA represent a strategic policy decision made by the CPC Central Committee for strengthening the modernization of the armed forces in the new historical period. It is a major measure for subordinating the armed forces to the overall picture of national economic construction. The party committees at all levels must seriously study and implement the circular of the CPC Central Committee and State Council.

CSO: 4005/1297

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN MEETING DISCUSSES BUILDING THIRD ECHELON

HK150641 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT
14 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The organization department of the provincial CPC committee held a meeting of directors of prefectural and city CPC committee organization departments from 6 to 10 August to look into the question of further strengthening and readjusting county-level leadership groups and continuing to grasp the building of the third echelon. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences and information in this work since the structural reform, pointed out the current problems in organization work, and made arrangements for work in the second half of the year.

The meeting stressed: Further readjusting the leadership groups is one of the four main tasks to be tackled by the whole party this year. In the previous period, in connection with first and second-stage party rectification, we basically completed the readjustment of the leadership groups at provincial, prefectural, and city levels. Party rectification in the counties and city districts is now entering the phase of rectification and correction. The task of further strengthening the leadership groups at county and city district levels is now placed on our agenda. We must get a good grasp of this without missing the time.

The meeting demanded that in general members of party and government leadership groups of the counties and city districts should be comrades in their 50's, 40's, and 30's. The average age should be kept below 45. An echeloned age structure thin at both ends and thick in the middle should be formed. The educational standards of these leadership groups must meet the demands of the central and provincial CPC committees; they must attain a high educational standard before the end of next year. The leadership groups should have a rational functional structure with specialists in many fields.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out at the meeting that organization work must better serve the building of the two civilizations. It is essential to correctly and fully

implement the principle of four transformations of the cadre force and uphold the principle of ability and political integrity. When readjusting the county leadership groups, we must correctly handle the relationship between readjustment and stability. We must strengthen the party's grassroots organizational work and continue to get a good grasp of building and third echelon and of implementing the policies on intellectuals and other policies.

CSO: 4005/1318

SOUTHWEST REGION

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS, NON-PARTY PERSONAGES HELD

HK141516 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] This morning, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of responsible persons of Yunnan branches of all democratic parties and non-party democratic personages to exchange views on personnel arrangements for the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee.

At the meeting, Liu Shusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke of the suggestions put forth by the provincial CPC committee on personnel arrangements for the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, and gave a briefing on a proposed namelist of the chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress, provincial governor, and provincial vice governor, who will be elected at the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress. He also gave a briefing on a proposed namelist of the chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, who will be elected at the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee.

The responsible persons of all local organizations of democratic parties and non-party democratic personages successively delivered speeches at the meeting.

They believed that the new leading members of the provincial government proposed by the provincial CPC committee are in the prime of life and have some work experience, and they meet the four requirements on cadres. The new leading members of the provincial people's congress, and the provincial CPPCC committee represent people of various circles, so we unanimously approve them.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech. He said: This has been a good meeting. You have not only reached consensus on the proposed namelists put forth by the provincial CPC committee, but have also raised many valuable suggestions on the future work of the provincial CPC Committee and government. I hereby extend gratitude to you. To develop Yunnan's

economy, the key lies in science and technology. The educational front is charged with the important task of providing qualified talented people for the four modernizations. The provincial CPC committee should further strengthen their leadership over education. We also hope that you comrades here will act as good advisors to the provincial CPC Committee so that Yunnan can make rapid progress in education and other work.

Responsible persons of local organizations of democratic parties and non-party democratic personages attending the meeting included Yang Kecheng, Yang Ming, Qu Zhongxiang, Zhang Xiangshi, Jin Qiongying, (Yang Chunzhou), (Yang Meijun), (Lai Chiqiu), (Lin Nanyuan), (Zhao Tongli), (Chen Rongjia), (Zhang Ruqiu), (Wang Zhaoming) and (Yu Jianqu). Zhu Jiabi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and Wang Jieshan and Huang Ping, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting were (Yang Yitang), director of the provincial CPC Committee united front work department (Li Ji), deputy director of the provincial CPC committee united front work department and (Jiang Jie), deputy director of the provincial CPC committee organizational department.

CSO: 4005/1318

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN SECRETARY ATTENDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDUM MEETING

HK141520 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the presidium of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress held its second meeting. Liu Minghui, executive chairman of the presidium and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting.

The participants first listened to a report by Wang Shichao, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and chairman of the budget committee of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress, on examination of the final financial statement for 1984 and the draft budget for 1985, and adopted the report.

Adopted at the meeting were a draft resolution on a government work report, a draft resolution on the plan for economics and social development in the province for 1985, a draft resolution on the province's financial statement for 1984 and the financial budget for 1985, and a draft resolution on accepting the resignation of some members of the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government. A decision was also made at the meeting to submit the resolutions to the session for examination and approval.

Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting as a non-voting delegate.

CSO: 4005/1318

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

NEW CPPCC LEADERS—Kunming, 14 Aug (XINHUA)—The Third Meeting of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee that closed today elected Liang Jia chairman of the committee and Yang Yitang, Yang Chunzhou, Dao Shixun, and Yang Weijun vice chairmen. The meeting also elected 17 new standing committee members of the Provincial CPPCC Committee. Because of old age, Zhu Jiabi resigned from the post of chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, and Wang Jiesan, Zeng Yusheng, and Wang Qiming from the posts of vice chairmen. Due to transfer of work, Yang Ming and Long Zehui can no longer assume the posts of vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1533 GMT 14 Aug 85]

CHANGING STREET NAMES—On 31 July the Lhasa City government issued a circular on changing the names of the first batch of major streets, parks and administration offices in the downtown area of the city. The circular stated: Most names of the streets, parks and administration offices in downtown Lhasa were first given in the Han language and then translated into Tibetan. Some of them are direct from the Han language and some are products of extreme leftism during the Cultural Revolution. In order to reflect that Lhasa is an ancient cultural city and to make the names of the streets, parks, and administration offices more acceptable to the masses, the Lhasa City People's government decided to change the names of major streets, parks, and administration offices in Downtown Lhasa. The new names will be effective as of 15 August. [Excerpt] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Aug 85]

CLOSE OF CPPCC SESSION—The third session of the fifth Yunnan Provincial CPPCC concluded this afternoon. Present at the conclusion were Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; He Zhiqiang and Liu Shusheng, deputy secretaries; Li Xingwang, chairman of the provincial advisory commission; Yin Jun, secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission; Liu Minghui, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and vice chairmen Sun Yuting, Qi Shan, Wang Shaoyan, Zhang Zizai, Yan Yiquan, Li Guiving, Ma Wendong, Wang Shichao, and Wang Lianfang; and vice governors Chen

Living and Li Zengyou. The session elected Liang Jia chairman of the provincial CPPCC and (Yang Yitang), (Yang Chunzhou), (Dao Shixun), and (Yang Weijun) as vice chairmen. [Excerpts] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 85]

HU JINTAO ATTENDS YOUNG PIONEER CONGRESS--The first Guizhou congress of Young Pioneers concluded on 10 August after 6 days in session. The closing ceremony was attended by Hu Yintao, Zhang Yuqin, and other leading comrades of the party, government, and army. [Excerpts] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Aug 85]

TIBETAN ATTORNEYS--Lhasa, 14 August (Xinhua)--More and more Tibetan people are now using the law to defend their legal rights, with the help of the first batch of their own attorneys. Among 10 professional attorneys serving in a notary office established in Lhasa, capital of the autonomous region, in 1981, seven are Tibetan, including one woman. All of them have received special education at institutes of political science and law in other provinces of China. They can use both the Tibetan and Chinese languages. At the southwest institute of political science and law in Chongqing, Sichuan Province there are 30 Tibetan students of law. Ten local enterprises, including the Tibet construction company and the Ihasa housing development company, employ attorneys as permanent legal advisors. [Text] [Beining XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 14 Aug 85]

CSO: 4000/340

NORTH REGION

BEIJING HOLDS FIRST MUNICIPAL YOUNG PIONEERS CONGRESS

SK110610 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The first congress of the Beijing Municipal Young Pioneers opened on 28 July.

Attending the congress were more than 300 Young Pioneers members from various districts and counties throughout the municipality, who represent the more than 900,000 members of the Young Pioneers in the municipality. The youngest delegate is only 7 years old. This is the first time the Young Pioneers have discussed their organizational work by assuming the role of youthful masters.

Attending the congress were responsible comrades from the Central CYL Committee, and the municipal People's Government. The responsible comrade of the municipal CPC Committee delivered a speech at the congress, in which he stated: The Young Pioneers constitute a school in which communism is studied and an organization that lays a foundation and provides a basis for the new communist successors of the present generation. Therefore, the Young Pioneers should be ready to launch a struggle for communism by taking this clear-cut stand. They should be vanguards in the municipal programs of carrying out the "five-stresses, four-beauties and three-loves" campaign and building the socialist spiritual civilization. They should regard as their own morale the practice of being the masters of society, stressing civilized activities, cherishing labor work, and abiding by the discipline. He urged the entire society to cherish the Young Pioneers members with utmost enthusiasm, to show concern for the Young Pioneers' work, and to do practical deeds for them.

The first congress of this municipal Young Pioneers will last for 2 days.

C50: 4005/1296

NORTH REGION

CHEN XITONG ATTENDS ARMY DAY CELEBRATION

SK120328 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] In order to mark the "1 August" Army Day, the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government, consecutively, held literary and art soirees at the theater of the Beijing Exhibition Hall and the outdoor theater of Zhongshan Park on the evenings of 27 and 28 July in honor of the commanders and fighters from the PLA units stationed in Beijing Municipality, the Beijing Garrison, the cadres and policemen of the Beijing armed police forces, and the retired army cadres and cadres who are on convalescence leave.

Among those who were invited to the soirees were nearly 10,000 people, including Han Haizhi, deputy chief of the General Staff; Zhou Henryuan, deputy director of the General Political Department; Zong Shunliu, deputy director of the General Logistics Department, Yan Tongmao, commander of the Beijing Garrison; leading comrades from the major PLA units stationed in Beijing Municipality; commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Beijing Municipality; cadres and policemen of the Beijing armed police force; and retired army cadres and cadres who are on convalescence leave. Prior to the performances, the cadres and fighters sang revolutionary songs in groups. The theaters resounded with the songs that rose in succession, showing the high fighting will of the PLA commanders and fighters.

Attending the soirees were leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and the municipal People's Government, including Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality. In accompanying the PLA guests on the festive occasion, they viewed the performances presented by the China Beijing-Opera Institute and the Beijing Opera Institute.

CSO: 4005/1296

NORTH REGION

MILITARY URGES VETS TO SUPPORT REFORM

OW141157 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0802 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Article by reporter Ye Xulin and correspondent Liu Hongwei]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Aug (XINHUA)--While informing the retired veterans of the Central Military Commission's guidelines on reduction-in-strength reorganization, principal leading comrades of the Beijing Military Region recently urged these retired veterans to consider the overall needs, heighten their party spirit, and support various projects of reform in the military. Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, maintained that this practice should be encouraged.

Since an increasing number of veteran cadres have been retiring from the military region in recent years, it has become an important task to show concern for them in the political area, keep them informed of the current situation, and enlist their support for the various projects of reform in the military. After analyzing the situation, members of the new leading body of the Beijing Military Region, headed by Commander Qin Jiwei and Political Commissar Yang Baibing, began to organize the veteran comrades to study the current situation. Qin Jiwei himself has conveyed to over 600 retired veteran cadres the Military Commission's guidelines on the military's structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization, the far-reaching significance of reform in accelerating military modernization, and the development of the Beijing Military Region's reduction-in-strength projects. In his speech he especially hailed certain veteran comrades for their active support of the reform and their lofty spirit of continuing to work for the party after retirement. In his speech, Yang Baibing urged veteran comrades to work in coordination with the military region and to lend their support for all projects of reform and reorganization. After hearing their talks, many retired cadres pledged to be promoters of reform. They have written letters to or called on the new leading body of the Beijing Military Region to present their proposals on reforming its operation and on how to intensify ideological and political work under the new situation. When asked by their children or relatives in the military to put in a good word for them, or to open a "back door" for them, some comrades immediately held family meetings or wrote to their children or relatives to express their determination not to interfere with the work of the new leading body. The comrades urged their relatives to treat their departure or retention with a proper attitude and to let the party decide everything for them.

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON SUPPORTING DISASTER AREAS

SK122301 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] At the rally of responsible cadres of various organs at the regional level, Bu He, chairman of the region, called on all localities to strengthen leadership over the disaster relief work and to adopt effective measures to help people in disaster-stricken areas conquer disasters.

Comrade Bu He said: Since this spring, Ulanqab League and Xingan League, in particular (Houshan) area in Ulanqab League, have suffered serious drought. Since the beginning of this summer, the upper reaches of Xiliao He have suffered rainstorms and mountain torrents. In facing such disasters, all departments should try every means possible to support the people in disaster-stricken areas. Industrial and communications, financial and trade, agricultural and animal husbandry, and civil administrative departments should [words indistinct] organize traditional disaster-relief measures to collect, process, and produce special local products and to develop the production of industrial and sideline products, and should simultaneously encourage and support peasants to run tertiary industry in urban areas. Industrial and commercial tax departments should proceed from aiding and helping disaster-stricken people by engaging in production, and formulate several preferential policies for running industry and sideline occupation in disaster-stricken areas and for disaster-stricken people running service trade in urban areas. State organs at all levels, schools, enterprises and establishments, and PLA units should mobilize the broad masses of staff and workers and commanders and fighters to carry forward the communist spirit and to help disaster-stricken people solve difficulties with practical deeds. Commercial departments and supply and marketing cooperatives should conscientiously study and improve the purchasing and marketing work of disaster-stricken areas, abide by the disaster-relief principles to purchase all farm and sideline products and special local products produced by the disaster-stricken people, and enthusiastically open markets for selling these products. Financial departments should make a unified plan in the latter half of this year when the money market is extremely tight to give priority to ensuring sufficient funds for the products produced by disaster-stricken areas. All localities should further sum up experiences and draw lessons to further attend to the basic construction in rural and pastoral areas and to enhance the ability in combating natural disasters.

CSO: 4005/1296

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON DISCIPLINE EDUCATION

SK111348 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The propaganda department under the autonomous regional CPC Committee recently issued a circular urging localities throughout the region to continuously conduct penetrating and lasting education on harboring ideals and abiding by discipline.

The circular states: Since March this year, party organizations at all levels throughout the region have conducted education in a more extensive way on harboring ideals and abiding by discipline among the broad masses of cadres and the people, resulting in the enhancement to varying degrees of the people's consciousness. However, judging from the region's general situation, the scope of the education in this regard has lagged far behind the demand set forth by the central authorities. Therefore, the circular urges the localities and units to first steadily deepen their study campaign on the basis of their former achievements in study. Second, they should concentrate on dealing with newly developed malpractices in line with the current reality and the ideological problems cropping up in this stage. Through education, it is imperative to enable the broad masses of party members to further strengthen party spirit. It is also imperative to strictly enforce party discipline in order to stimulate and educate the cadres and the people of various nationalities to make concerted efforts to foster the social morale of stability and unity and of going all-out to make advances and to ensure and promote smooth progress in conducting reforms.

The circular stresses: In conducting education in this regard, efforts should be made to uphold the principle of proceeding from reality and carrying out education at every level by focusing on certain problems in order to prevent the practice of lacking sustained efforts in conducting this education, simplifying education processes arbitrarily, and indulging in formalism.

CSO: 4005/1296

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON NATIONALITIES EDUCATION

SK160315 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
14 Aug 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 13 August, at the regional meeting on the work of pastoral areas, Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the region, stressed that pastoral areas should strengthen education among minority nationalities.

After summing up the achievements scored by the region in the education for minority nationalities since the 1984 regional meeting on the work of pastoral work, Comrade Zhao Zhihong emphatically spoke on the opinions and demands for developing future education work among minority nationalities in pastoral areas. He first stressed that the construction of pastoral areas should be based on education, and the education for minority nationalities should be developed in line with the specific situation of pastoral areas with an aim to strengthen the unity among minority nationalities, accelerate the construction of pastoral areas, and serve the production and livelihood of the masses in pastoral areas.

Speaking of the work of making education universal in pastoral areas, Comrade Zhao Zhihong said: At present, we should attend to running the public central primary schools in sums of pastoral areas, with the boarding system and grant-in-aid system as the focus. Each sum should assign one leader to serve as principal of such primary schools concurrently for a period of 5, 10, or 20 years. All local youngsters who have attended primary schools should be organized to receive a short-term training in order to enable them to become cadres of sums and gachas or become the backbone members of specialized households and town and township enterprises.

He said: We should pay attention to the professional and technical education in pastoral areas. On the premise of ensuring and improving the teaching quality, all higher learning institutions and all middle and primary schools should sponsor short-term vocational classes for pastoral areas. Comrade Zhao Zhihong stressed: In pastoral areas, the elimination of illiteracy should be combined with the popularization of elementary practical technology and knowledge.

CSO: 4005/1314

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

ACTING MUNICIPAL CPPCC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN--The 25th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Municipal CPPCC Committee was held on 16 July. The meeting approved the resignation submitted by Fan Jin, chairman of the Sixth Municipal CPPCC Committee, from her positions as chairman, Standing Committee member, and member of the municipal CPPCC Committee, taking her health into consideration. Prior to the convocation of the fourth session of the Sixth Municipal CPPCC Committee, at which a new chairman will be elected, Gao Ge, vice chairman of the Municipal CPPCC Committee, was appointed acting chairman of the Municipal CPPCC Committee. Comrade Fan Jin will remain in her post of vice chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.
[Text] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 85 p 1]

CSO: 4005/1296

NORTHEAST REGION

CHINESE TV REPORTS SMASHING HIGH-LEVEL HEILONGJIANG CRIME RING

HK061302 Hong Kong AFP in English 1257 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 Aug (AFP)— Five people were sentenced to death and at least two high-ranking officials sacked after authorities in northeast China smashed a 60-member criminal ring involving children of top-level cadres, Chinese television reported today.

The report said the 6-member gang, which included 24 family members of City cadres, had committed some 139 cases of theft, robbery and rape in Beian City, Heilongjiang Province, before it was brought to justice last December.

The case had not been previously reported.

The head of the Beian City People's Congress, Rein Zhilong, and the deputy head of the City People's Consultative Committee had been recently expelled from the party and sacked from their jobs for failing to stop their family members' illegal activities, the report said.

Five people were sentenced to death, four received suspended death sentences and others received varying prison terms according to their crimes, the report said.

The report said the party Central Discipline Commission had revealed the incidents in an August 3 directive urging punishment of the cadres who failed to discipline their family members.

The sentences had been delivered by the Heilongjiang Province supreme court last December, the report said.

CSO: 4000/337

NORTHEAST REGION

LI GUIXIAN VISITS PLA UNITS IN FLOODING AREAS

SK150501 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 August, leading comrades including Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Peng Xiangsong, vice governor of the province, went to the Shenyang PLA units to inform them of the emergency situation in the flooding and disaster situation in Xinmin, Liaozhong, and Taian Counties in the lower reaches of the Liao He. The party committee of the Shenyang PLA units attached great importance to the information and took emergency measures immediately. They issued an emergency directive to the PLA units stationed in the province, urging the units stationed in serious disaster-stricken areas to make full preparations for going to the flood-combat forefront at all times. The leading officers of the Shenyang PLA units instructed the Armed Forces that efforts should be made to regard the flooding situation as guarding against enemies and the disaster situation, as an emergency order. The PLA units should fight at those endangered areas. At present, more than 3,000 commanders and fighters of the Shenyang PLA units have plunged into the forefront of combating the flood and salvaging the flooded areas and more than 10,000 commanders and fighters have made full preparations for operational orders.

The leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and the Shenyang PLA units unanimously expressed that the localities and the PLA units should make concerted efforts and unite as one in combating the flood in order to resolutely overcome the threat of the flood peak in the lower reaches of the Liao He.

CSO: 4005/1328

NORTHEAST REGION

RELIEF OPERATION UNDER WAY FOR DANDONG, LIAONING

HK110215 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Aug 85 1:00 p.m.

[Text] Dandong, Liaoning—A massive relief operation is under way in this northeast China city after torrential rains and hailstorm brought flooding which killed 71 people, injured more than 2,000 and destroyed 110,000 homes.

Yesterday afternoon 46 truckloads of relief goods arrived in Dandong from the Liaoning provincial capital of Shenyang. They brought the latest supplies from round-the-clock relief and rescue work that has gone on since the disaster struck on July 29.

More than 11,000 people, including local party and government leaders, People's Liberation Army soldiers and others have taken part in the rescue work.

Lin Zhongwen, secretary of Dandong City Party Committee, and Zhen Ping, mayor of the city went to the most seriously flooded Fengcheng and Jiuliancheng areas to direct rescue work and organized people in danger to move to higher ground.

More than 135 vehicles of special households were mobilized to help rescue people surrounded by flood water.

Zhou Yufeng, a 28-year-old drove for more than 16 hours in succession to rescue trapped people. He ignored property even though he passed his own home nine times.

More than 189,000 articles of clothing, 44,000 yuan and 89,000 kilograms of grain were donated to the flood-stricken people from surrounding areas.

The city government gave 625,000 yuan to the rescue work.

Early this week, Li Desheng, political bureau member of the communist Party Central Committee, visited the severely damaged Jiuliancheng Town. He praised the people in Dandong for their efforts in the disastrous flood.

The flood, the most serious in the area since 1960, inundated more than 57,240 hectares of farmland and as many as 638,000 domestic animals and

JPRS-CPS-85-095

16 September 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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16 September 1985

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GENERAL

U.S. COMPETITIVENESS KEY TO SOLVING TRADE PROBLEMS

OW131648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, 12 Aug (XINHUA)--The falling dollar will help solve American trade problems, but increased U.S. competitiveness and growing world trade are also keys to meeting the challenge, the WALL STREET JOURNAL says today.

In a signed article, the paper said that the dollar, reflecting U.S. trading patterns, rose 53 percent against other currencies from its recent low in 1980 to its peak last February. Since then it has fallen by about 11 percent. As the dollar rose, so did the U.S. merchandise trade deficit--to a record 123.3 billion U.S. dollars last year from 36.4 billion U.S. dollars in 1980. The Commerce Department analysts expect it to reach about 150 billion U.S. dollars this year, according to the article.

Manufacturers have suffered the most as the U.S. balance of trade in manufactured products has swung from a 17.4 billion U.S. dollar surplus in 1980 to a deficit of 80.7 billion U.S. dollars last year. But the trade traumas extend far beyond the factory. A recent Commerce Department study notes that American businesses are finding it increasingly difficult to compete in areas the United States has long dominated--agriculture, business services and high technology products.

The U.S. trade surplus in agriculture declined to 16.7 billion U.S. dollars last year from 22.9 billion U.S. dollars in 1980. In the last decade, both Europe and India have turned from net importers to net exporters of wheat and world supplies have grown. The value of U.S. exports of wheat and other grains has collapsed since last fall, down 43 percent in just six months, as the United States has lost its share of a declining export market.

The erosion of the U.S. trade surplus in high technology products--computers and business equipment, aerospace products and medicines, for example--is even more dramatic, the article points out. It fell to 6.2 billion U.S. dollars last year from 26.6 billion U.S. dollars in 1980, as imports grew much faster than exports. It quotes the Commerce Department report as saying that not only are other industrialized countries expanding their high-tech production and export capabilities, but a number of newly industrializing countries are quickly developing the ability to use imported technology and production processes to produce high-tech products.

Yet U.S. industry isn't keeping up with the competition, the article stresses. Last year, U.S. manufacturing productivity grew by 3.5 percent, well above the average for the last decade, but, according to the Labor Department, per-house output rose 9.5 percent in Japan, five percent in France, 4.7 percent in West Germany and four percent in Canada. At the same time the gap between wages paid in the United States and other major industrial countries continued to widen.

The article notes that the United States must reduce its trade deficit and begin to earn enough foreign exchange to service the heavy foreign investment that has helped finance the Reagan budget deficits. "The falling dollar will help, but increased U.S. competitiveness and growing world trade are also keys to meeting the challenge," it says.

"Protectionism won't work. Some measures being considered by Congress would shield companies from foreign competition and invite retaliatory measures that would contract, rather than expand, international trade," the article concludes.

CSO: 4000/344

GENERAL

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR NONALIGNED 'DONATION'—Luanda, 16 Aug (XINHUA)—A ceremony to deliver office equipment donated by the Foreign Ministry of China to the People's Republic of Angola was held here today. The 46 boxes of equipment including duplicating machines and typewriters will be used at the non-aligned ministerial meeting scheduled to be held soon in Luanda. Chinese Ambassador to Angola Zhao Zhenkui and director of the socialist countries department of the Angolan Foreign Ministry Garcia Bires attended the ceremony. Speaking at the ceremony, the Chinese ambassador said that the donation signified the Chinese Government's support for the forthcoming meeting and the Non-Aligned Movement. On behalf of the Angolan Government, Garcia Bires thanked the Chinese people and Government for their friendly feelings toward the Angolan people and government and for the aid to the meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 17 Aug 85 OW]

REPLY TO IOC PRESIDENT—Beijing, 6 Aug (XINHUA)—He Zhenliang, a member of the International Olympic Committee Executive Board, today said China would continue to help promote Olympic ideals around the world and aid the development of the Olympic movement, with the help of the IOC and other international organizations. In response to a message sent by Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the IOC, on August 3, he expressed his thanks and said he had passed regards on to Joao Havelange, president of the International Football Federation (FIFA). In his cable, Samaranch said, "I am very glad the FIFA U-16 world soccer tournament opened successfully in China. Hereby I express my congratulations, and through you, convey my congratulations to Joao Havelange." The IOC president said he appreciated the effort made by the People's Republic of China in recent years in the development of sports and the Olympic movement. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 6 Aug 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/344

SOVIET UNION

BAN YUE TAN DISCUSSES GORBACHEV'S DOMESTIC REFORMS

HK190947 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 85 pp 54-55

[Article by Ji Zhe [4764 0772]: "Domestic Reforms in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet elected Gromyko as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on 2 July, which changed the usual practice of the party general secretary being concurrently head of state. That has been an important change in personnel since Gorbachev became general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, showing that he will concentrate his efforts on party work, domestic affairs in particular.

Since Gorbachev took office as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 11 March 1985, he has focused on the following issues in domestic affairs: First, he has actively prepared for the convening of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The Plenary Session of the CPSU Central Committee held in April decided that the CPSU Congress would be held on 25 February 1986, and that the chief agenda would be revising the party program and party constitution and drawing up the next 5-year plan and the basic principles for economic and social development until the year 2000.

Second, he has taken intensive economy and acceleration of the progress in science and technology as the center of all work; and important reform will be carried out in the economic structure and the whole managerial system. Gorbachev has attached great importance to turning the national economy onto the track of intensive economy, and has issued a call to "occupy the most advanced fields of science and technology in the shortest possible time," while regarding the acceleration of the progress in science and technology as "the chief direction of economic strategy" and the "chief lever for making the national economy intensive and for the improvement of its efficiency." For this Gorbachev called a meeting on the progress in science and technology in June 1985, and advanced a series of important suggestions on economic reform.

And third, he has consolidated organization and conducted a reshuffle in personnel. Gorbachev has proposed the principle of the correct combination of experienced with young workers in order to ensure the stability of the party leadership, and pointed out that "some leading members have been in the same positions for so long that often they no longer see new things and ignore shortcomings"; therefore, it is necessary to adopt a more active attitude toward the "flow" of leading cadres. At the two plenary sessions of the CPSU Central

Committee held in April and July respectively, important changes took place in the personnel of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. Romanov was removed from his position as member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and four new members have been added to the Politburo in succession. They are Chebrikov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, and Shervardnadze; while Sokolov, minister of defense, has been appointed a candidate member of the Politburo. In addition, three new secretaries have been added to the secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee. Through this reshuffle, a core of members of comparatively younger age has taken shape in the Politburo. Meanwhile, there has been some reshuffling at the ministerial level, while replacement of grassroots cadres is under way.

How to conduct the reform of the economic machinery is another question of concern. Gorbachev said, "It is necessary to adopt urgent and to a great extent new measures, so that the forms and methods of socialist management and economic and social administration may conform to the present conditions and the needs of future development." In order to push forward reform Gorbachev called a forum of leading members of industrial and agricultural grassroots units to discuss how to solve the problems confronting them. Gorbachev has attached great importance to consolidating discipline and order; and a domestic campaign has been unfolded to fight against alcoholism and excessive drinking.

The USSR began the experiment of expanding decisionmaking power in five types of industrial departments on 1 January 1984. A year later, the experiment had expanded to more than 2,000 companies and enterprises under 26 industrial departments of the USSR and to all constituent republics. However, Gorbachev is not satisfied with resting on the basis of experiment, and has made the suggestion of "transition from experiment to establishing a complete system of management and operation." He pointed out that the working out of this system should be completed in the near future, so that all departments of the national economy would adopt the new method of management and operation during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

What is a complete system of management and operation? Summing up the speeches of the Soviet leaders, we find that it may include the following:

- Enforcing concentrated planning in a big way; at the same time, expanding the independence of enterprises and strengthening their responsibilities;
- Readjusting planning, and greatly cutting back the volume of concentrated planning in order to change the state committee for planning into a scientific economic organ comprising major scientists and specialists;
- Streamlining organizations, eliminating surplus links, and improving the functioning and strengthening the responsibility of all departments;
- Implementing economic accounting, and strengthening the sense of responsibility and concern for final work results on the part of the labor collectives;
- Opposing egalitarianism in distribution, improving the material and spiritual encouragement for honest and efficient labor, and cutting off all sources of nonlabor income;

--Fundamentally making the price system complete and perfect, making it helpful to realizing economic policies, and adopting all new and progressive things as soon as possible;

--Utilizing commodity and monetary relations in conformity with the socialist mode of production, while refraining from advocating "market economy" and activities of private operation.

In politics, Gorbachev has stressed bringing forward democracy, and making complete and perfect the entire socialist people's self-rule system.

Since Gorbachev took office in the Kremlin, he has done a lot of work; we shall continue to wait and see how some of his important tentative ideas will be concretely realized.

CSO: 4005/1348

SOVIET UNION

BAN YUE TAN DESCRIBES CAREERS OF GROMYKO, SHEVARDNADZE

HK190030 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 85 pp 59-60

[Article by Wei Zhengqiang [7279 2398 1730]: "The Soviet Union's Foreign Ministers of Two Generations"]

[Text] Gromyko, a key member of the CPSU Politburo, was nominated by Gorbachev and elected to be chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at a 2 July meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the same time, he relinquished the offices of first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. Shevardnadze, former first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Republic of Georgia, who had just been promoted to full member of the CPSU Central Politburo, was appointed new foreign minister. This was the first time in the history of the Soviet Union that a local leader without diplomatic experience had been appointed to take charge of foreign affairs.

Before the appointment of Shevardnadze, the office of Soviet foreign minister had always been held by career diplomats. Gromyko had the longest tenure in this post--28 years. Such a long tenure is rare in the world's diplomatic history. Gromyko was born to a Russian peasant family in 1909. He joined the communist party in 1931. In the early 1930's, he studied at an economics college and an agronomy college, and in 1936 he completed post-graduate studies at the Soviet Agricultural Economic Research Institute. In 1939, he began his diplomatic career and was appointed successively to be director of the American Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, counsellor for the Soviet embassies in the United States and Britain, ambassador, and representative to the UN Security Council. In 1946, he was appointed vice minister of foreign affairs, later becoming first vice minister of foreign affairs. In 1957, he was appointed to the office of foreign minister.

During his long diplomatic career Gromyko was party to many major historical events, and became acquainted with many well-known, key figures in the international arena. He dealt with all U.S. presidents since Roosevelt, and 14 secretaries of state. Unlike most career diplomats, he seldom smiled on diplomatic occasions. He always kept a serious look. Former U.S. Secretary of State Vance said Gromyko had "a photographic memory." He could listen to other people's speeches for hours without showing fatigue, and could grasp the main points of these speeches without taking notes. He often spoke without notes

or even an outline. When he was questioned by reporters one after another, he could always handle the situation with ease. He speaks fluent English.

Gromyko's successor as foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, is from Stalin's home land. He was born to a Tezcher's family in Georgia in 1928. He joined the communist party in 1948. In the 1950's, he studied at a party school and a teacher's school. He was engaged in party and youth league work for a long time in Georgia.

In July 1972, Shevardnadze replaced Luolashiweili [3157 2139 0087 4850 0448], who was criticized by name by the CPSU central leadership, as first secretary of the Tbilisi city party committee. Two months later, he replaced Mzhavanadze, who had made a mess of things in Georgia, as first secretary of the Georgia Party Central Committee. After taking office, he immediately launched a large-scale campaign against speculation, corruption, bribery, and embezzlement of public property. He made a great effort to straighten out the ranks of cadres by dismissing many corrupt or incompetent leading cadres. Shevardnadze's resolute measures were appreciated and praised by the CPSU central leadership. In addition, he also initiated economic reforms and carried out experiments in forming agricultural-industrial combines and household production contracts in Georgia. The reform measures taken by Shevardnadze were affirmed by the CPSU central leadership, which adopted a special resolution, calling for all localities to learn from the experience of Georgia in forming agricultural-industrial combines. In recent years, economic development in Georgia has been outstanding in the Soviet Union. Shevardnadze was elected to the central committee at the 25th CPSU National Congress in 1976, and entered the Politburo as a candidate member 2 years later.

When nominating Shevardnadze as candidate for foreign minister, Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov described him as a man who "has rich experience in party and state work," "resolution and initiative" in carrying out the party's policies, and erudition and a high degree of cultural attainment. Reportedly, the new Soviet foreign minister has a strong personality, and is smart, capable, and articulate. He can speak some German.

CSO: 4005/1348

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS BANGLADESH: AID OFFER LIKELY

OW191944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1023 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Dhaka, 19 August (XINHUA)—The most important Soviet delegation to visit Bangladesh since the relations between the two countries were strained some 20 months ago arrived here today on a five-day official visit.

Relations between Moscow and Dhaka became strained following the expulsion of 14 Soviet diplomats and staff members and the closure of the Soviet cultural center in Dhaka in December 1983.

Diplomatic circles here have attached much importance to the visiting Soviet delegation, led by A. Valkov, head of the south Asian department of the Soviet foreign ministry [name and title as received].

The delegation is likely to offer "meaningful assistance" to Bangladesh for expanding its infra-structure capacity, analysts say.

The assistance to be offered to Bangladesh is expected to include the electrification of the 350-kilometer railway between Dhaka and the port city of Chittagong, construction of a new bridge over River Rupsha in the southwestern city of Khulna and expansion of the Ghorashal fertilizer factory, in addition to supply of new mig war planes and spares.

Moscow supplied Mig-21 war planes to Bangladesh in early 1970s but stopped supplying spares of mig planes after the change of government in Dhaka in August 1975.

According to diplomatic sources, the Soviet Union wants Bangladesh to revise its stand on Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Bangladesh is vocal against the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and has been demanding immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from the two countries.

The sources indicated that the Soviet Union also wanted Bangladesh to support Moscow's stand against Washington's "star-war plans" and arms race, particularly the stationing of U.S. missiles in western Europe.

The Bangladesh government has already given permission to the Soviet embassy in Dhaka to reopen its cultural center, the sources said. Meanwhile, successors of many of the expelled Soviet diplomats and staff members have arrived from Moscow.

CSO: 4000/342

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING: COMMENTARY DEMANDS SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

BK250949 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Vietnam Must Unconditionally Withdraw Its Troops From Cambodia"]

[Text] The recent so-called foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries--in which Vietnam played the leading role--issued a communique declaring that Vietnam will complete the withdrawal of its aggressor troops from Cambodia by 1990. This is an attempt to make others believe that Vietnam is showing new good will regarding the Cambodian problem. In fact, this is just another trick played by Vietnam before the coming UN General Assembly in an attempt to improve Vietnam's image in the international arena and deceive the world public opinion, thus enabling it to extricate itself from the current difficult situation and relax pressures both at home and from abroad.

In this communique, first, Vietnam set forth as preconditions for its troop withdrawal the eradication of the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces and Thailand's end to assistance for Cambodian people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression. It also said that if these two conditions are not fulfilled, it would not withdraw troops. This clearly shows that the Vietnamese authorities are not willing to withdraw their troops from Cambodia.

It is known to all that in 1979, the Vietnamese authorities sent troops to invade and occupy a sovereign state. This is a gross and serious violation of the norms governing international relations. Thus, they should withdraw their troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. But, the Vietnamese authorities have intentionally set down various conditions as a pretext for them not to withdraw their troops.

It should be noted that the Vietnamese authorities hate and have tried hard to eradicate the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces because these forces have fought resolutely against the more than 100,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops for national defense and survival, thus preventing Vietnam from realizing its maneuver to annex Cambodia for setting up an Indochinese federation. Once the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces are eradicated, all the achievements made by the Cambodian people during the past more than 6 years in their struggle in the pool of blood would be completely lost and the

Vietnamese authorities would be able to do anything they liked in Cambodia, thus causing greater suffering to the Cambodian people. All justice-loving people across the world, including the Cambodian people, cannot accept this.

Second, while announcing the scheduled withdrawal of troops, Vietnam stated that if this troops withdrawal is taken advantage of to undermine Cambodia's peace and security, appropriate measures will be taken. Obviously, this is a trick of the Vietnamese authorities for use in seeking a pretext for their invasion of Cambodia in the future. Who is the destroyer of peace and security in Cambodia? It is Vietnam which provoked war along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border since the end of 1975 and had sent more than 100,000 troops to invade Cambodia, toppled the Democratic Kampuchean Government, and installed a puppet regime in Cambodia. Vietnamese troops have invaded and committed aggression against the 7 million people of Cambodia, causing reparation and great suffering among the Cambodian people. The Cambodian affair must be solved by the Cambodian people. Vietnam has no right to manage the Cambodian affair or defend Cambodia's peace and security. During the past several years, the Democratic Kampuchean side repeatedly stated that after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, Samdech Sihanouk will continue to be president of Democratic Kampuchea. In the economic field, Democratic Kampuchea will implement a liberal capitalist system. It will pursue a parliamentary system in the political field and will coexist peacefully with Vietnam. This clearly emphasizes the Democratic Kampuchean side's fundamental stand with regard to the future of Cambodia. It has made great efforts in order to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem. The world community has highly valued this stand. Why has Vietnam turned a deaf ear to this matter? Why has it kept seeking pretexts for further occupying Cambodia? If Vietnam really respects Cambodia's sovereignty and independence as Nguyen Co Thach said a few days ago, it should give up all its unreasonable demands and withdraw its aggressor troops totally, immediately, and unconditionally from Cambodia.

CSO: 4212/99

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV, INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

OW241257 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1147 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar held lengthy talks on 21 August, focusing their discussions on the Cambodia question, according to reports from Jakarta.

Speaking at a press conference following the talks, Nguyen Co Thach said: There are still differences of opinion between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries. Compared to the previous talks, however, his latest talks with Mokhtar have slightly ironed out some of the differences.

Nguyen Co Thach said he could not accept the ASEAN countries; proposal that Vietnam and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea hold "indirect talks." He said: Such "indirect talks" should be held only by Heng Samrin with the Sihanouk faction and the Son Sann faction on the basis that Democratic Kampuchea is excluded from the talks.

Speaking about troop withdrawal from Cambodia, Nguyen Co Thach reiterated that Hanoi will withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia by 1990. He also added that the Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Cambodia at an earlier date if agreement on a political method to solve the Cambodia question can be reached.

Mokhtar said at the press conference that he and Nguyen Co Thach have made major progress in solving the Cambodia question. He said he is neither pessimistic nor optimistic about the results of the talks. Rather, what he feels is between the two.

He also stated that before he could reveal more details about the talks, he must first report to the other ASEAN member nations about the talks.

CSO: 4005/1332

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI TROOPS MAY FIGHT SRV EVEN IN OCCUPIED AREAS

OW241502 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Aug (XINHUA)—A high-ranking Thai commander said in a border area yesterday, "In confrontation with the Vietnamese troops, we will not confine ourselves to a passive defense. If they crossed the borders into our territory, we might fight our way into their occupied areas."

The local newspapers quoted Maj General San Siphon, commander of the eastern forces of Thailand in charge of defending the Thai-Kampuchean borders, as saying, "We will fight for every inch of Thailand. When trouble surfaces, we will call out our troops to put the situation under control. If the Vietnamese want to force war on Thailand, we will deal with them in many ways."

Since the last dry-season, the general added, the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have resorted to some new tactics in operations including mopping-up operations in the Thai-Kampuchean borders, consolidating occupied positions, sealing off the borders, buttressing the Heng Samrin regime and creating a so-called "new Kampuchea".

The general said, in the interior of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese troops are facing heavy attacks from the Kampuchean resistance. They find no peace. Now the rainy season has set in, which makes it difficult for the Vietnamese to communicate. Their military superiority does not work in this period.

It was reported that Vietnamese troops yesterday penetrated into Thailand by three kilometers in Trat District of Trat Province. They exchanged fire with Thai patrol troops. As a result, one Thai soldier was killed and four others were wounded. As Thai reinforcements arrived, the Vietnamese had fled.

CSO: 4000/345

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING: COMMENTARY ON HANOI WITHDRAWAL TRICK

OW251930 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Where Is Hanoi's Good Will?"]

[Text] In its 16 August statement, Vietnam asserted it will complete its troop withdrawal from Cambodia by 1990. Next, it loudly claimed that it has considerably shortened the time table it had previously announced. That, it says, proves its good will in resolving the Cambodian issue, and so on and so forth.

What is the world's reaction to Hanoi's statement? The Cambodian problem has been created by the Vietnamese troops' invasion and occupation of Cambodia. To resolve the problem the UN General Assembly has for 6 consecutive years approved resolutions demanding that Vietnam immediately and unconditionally withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia so that the Cambodian people can shape their destiny themselves without foreign interference.

If Hanoi has good will, it must immediately honor the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions, and unconditionally withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia. Why must it wait until 1990?

Earlier this year Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said: Vietnam's total troop withdrawal must be completed in a year at the latest.

Vietnam and Cambodia are two neighbors. One year is more than enough for total troop withdrawal. The so-called Vietnam's total troop withdrawal in 5 years is, in fact, an excuse for its troops to remain in Cambodia. The proof lies in what the communique of the foreign ministers of the three Indo-chinese countries says: In case these withdrawals are taken advantage of to undermine the peace and security of Cambodia, Vietnam will take appropriate measures. It is not difficult for Vietnam, it is widely believed, to find an excuse for its statement about Cambodia's peace and security being undermined, and for its application of appropriate measures.

Moreover, Hun Sen, foreign minister of the Phnom Penh administration, has also stated: Vietnam's total troop withdrawal is closely linked to the elimination of the Khmer Rouge and their sanctuary.

SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has further clarified: If the troops of the Phnom Penh administration prove they cannot safeguard the security of their country, the Vietnamese troops will remain in Cambodia a little longer.

Over the past 6 years and more facts have proved that the Vietnamese aggressors cannot wipe out the Cambodian resistance force and that the Cambodian people do not recognize the SRV-backed Heng Samrin administration. This is also the prospect for the next 5 years.

How much longer, according to Mr Nguyen Co Thach, do the Vietnamese troops plan to stay in Cambodia? And when will Vietnam find it necessary to pull out all of its troops from Cambodia? Obviously, Vietnam's so-called total troop pullout in 5 years is just a pure and simple bluff.

Recently, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK, pointed out: Vietnam's bluff is designed to fool the world so that Vietnam will have enough time to consolidate the power of Heng Samrin. Vietnam is scheming to prolong the problem indefinitely in order to discourage the international community, which will get tired of the problem and stop its support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Despite their recent statement, the Hanoi authorities' stance on the Cambodian issue has remained unchanged. Where is their good will in resolving the Cambodian question?

Vietnam's recent troop withdrawal statement, it is believed, is aimed at relieving the pressure of the international public that demands its total troop withdrawal.

Since early this year, Vietnam's stepped-up war of aggression in Cambodia, its repeated intrusions into Thai territory, and its refusal of the recent ASEAN proposal for SRV-CGDK indirect talks in order to resolve the Cambodian problem politically, has further isolated the country and increased its passivity in the international arena.

Moreover, in the upcoming 40th UN General Assembly session Vietnam will have to confront much stronger pressure. It is in such a situation that Hanoi has decided to resort, once again, to its troop withdrawal trick.

CSO: 4209/600

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV TURNS OVER MIA REMAINS TO U.S.

OW151521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi, 15 August (XINHUA)—Vietnam announced today the handing over to the United States of the remains of 26 U.S. servicemen listed as missing in action (MIA) in the Vietnam war and delivery of "material evidence" on six others.

Wednesday's turnover ceremony took place at Hanoi's Noi Bai Airport. The U.S. delegation arrived here on board a Thai airplane yesterday and returned to Bangkok on the same day.

The Vietnam News Agency report.d that the U.S. delegation had expressed appreciation of the "humanitarian policy" of the Vietnamese government.

It is the largest single return of MIA remains since Vietnam handed over 22 sets of bones on one occasion in 1977.

Local observers believed that this is a new gesture to Washington since Hanoi's suggestion for talks with the U.S. earlier this year.

Well-informed sources here disclosed that a U.S. delegation consisting of senior officials of the U.S. state and defense departments is expected to visit Hanoi on 26 August. It will be the first U.S. official delegation to visit Vietnam since the end of the Vietnam war.

CSO: 4000/341

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI PRESS CRITICIZES NAKASONE YASUKUNI VISIT

OW191028 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Bangkok, 19 August (XINHUA)—Several newspapers in Thailand have recently criticized Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for his official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine on 15 August on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the surrender of Japan in the Second World War.

The Chinese language newspaper "Sing Sian Yit Pao" said in an article yesterday that Nakasone's and other senior officials' visit to the Yasukuni Shrine, which is considered a symbol of the Japanese militarism existent before and during the Second World War, endorsed Japanese military build-up, even if it was not a deliberate attempt to incite the revival of Japanese militarism.

The "New Chinese Daily News" in an editorial yesterday said that the Japanese leaders' official visit to the shrine showed that some militarism-loving people are trying to turn Japan from an economic power into a military one, which is against the will of the majority of the Japanese people.

"Tong Hua Yid Pao" also warned in an article that of the total Japanese population, 60 percent have not experienced war: Nakasone's official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine might give the later generation the wrong impression that those atrocious militarists who died in World War II are "national heroes", thus leading Japan to restore the former militarist rule.

CSO: 4000/341

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SON SANN REJECTS 'DIRECT TALKS' WITH HUN SEN

OW211948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Bangkok, 21 August (XINHUA)—Prime minister Son Sann of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) has rejected the proposal of "direct talks" with the Heng Samrin regime's "prime minister" Hun Sen, according to reports reaching here today from Thailand's eastern border town of Aranyaprathet.

Meeting foreign correspondents at an encampment near the Kampuchean-Thai border yesterday, Son Sann also pointed out that Vietnam's declaration of "complete withdrawal in five years" of its troops from Kampuchea was but a plot. The declaration was made at an "Indochinese foreign minister meeting" in Phnom Penh last week.

Son Sann stressed that he would only accept "proximity talks" between Hanoi and all the three parties of CGDK as was proposed by the 18th ASEAN foreign minister meeting in Kuala Lumpur last month.

If Hun Sen had the sincerity of solving the Kampuchean problem, Son Sann said, he should take part in the talks with CGDK as a member of the Vietnamese delegation instead of seeking to talk only with Son Sann and president Norodom Sihanouk.

Son Sann said that if Vietnam really wanted to solve the Kampuchean problem politically, it should give a positive answer to the ASEAN proposal. But it was reluctant to do so, he pointed out.

Referring to Vietnam's promise of "complete withdrawal in five years," Son Sann said he agreed with Sihanouk's view that the promise was aimed at "Vietnamizing" Kampuchea.

The present military situation is to the advantage of CGDK, he said. Despite the loss of most of their bases along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the three parties of the coalition government still exist, and the CGDK seat in the next U.N. General Assembly session will still be secure, he added.

Meanwhile, he appealed to the international community to keep providing humanitarian aid to the more than 200,000 Kampuchean refugees in Thailand.

CSO: 4000/341

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MANILA ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLIES PEACEFUL

OW212010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, 21 August (XINHUA)--Two anti-government rallies were held separately here today to commemorate the second anniversary of the assassinated opposition leader Senator Benigno Aquino.

Braving summer showers this afternoon, tens of thousands of workers, students, professionals, businessmen, and members of the clergy took part in the rallies sponsored by different opposition groups.

Some 15,000 people attended the rally in Makati, a financial and commercial center of metro Manila.

Speakers, including Cory Aquino, widow of the assassinated senator, pledged to continue the struggle for justice for Aquino and against President Ferdinand Marcos.

The former opposition leader was assassinated on 21 August, 1983, on his arrival from the U.S. at the Manila International Airport.

At Plaza Bonifacio, an estimated 40,000 people converged for the three-hour rally. Representatives of various sectors addressing the rally included former Senator Lorenzo Tanada who denounced government officials for enriching themselves and hiding their wealth abroad.

President Marcos had ordered in July an immediate and thorough investigation into reports in the U.S. that some officials including the president himself and his wife, had violated Philippine laws to get rich and transferred their wealth abroad illegally.

From Plaza Bonifacio the demonstrators marched to the Mendiola Bridge near the presidential palace, where they continued their rally until 7:00 p.m.

Demonstrators of both rallies dispersed peacefully.

Similar anti-government rallies and demonstrations were held in other cities of the country.

In Cebu city, reported the Philippine News Agency, demonstrators threw stones at police this afternoon when they were prevented from marching to the police headquarters. Some injuries and a number of arrests were reported.

CSO: 4000/341

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MORE OPPOSITION PROTESTS EXPECTED IN PHILIPPINES

OW201740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, 20 August (XINHUA)—Hundreds of Philippine students this afternoon held an anti-government rally near the presidential palace on the eve of the second death anniversary of former Senator Benigno Aquino.

The students called for the establishment of a democratic coalition in the Philippines, stoppage of U.S. support for the government, justice for Aquino and other victims of injustice and release of political detainees.

The rally is one of the activities organized by opposition groups to commemorate the former opposition leader, who was assassinated on August 21, 1983, minutes after his arrival at the Manila International Airport.

According to opposition sources, another two big rallies are scheduled to be held tomorrow. One is being organized by Mrs. Aquino, the other by the New Nationalist Alliance or Bayan.

A Bayan official announced that they would also organize march-rallies, demonstrations and people's strikes in most provincial centers of the country on 21 August and thereafter.

Police and military units across the Philippines have been placed on red alert for the occasion.

CSO: 4000/341

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE OPPOSITION FAILS TO IMPEACH MARCOS

OW141926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, 14 August (XINHUA)—The oppositions failed today at the plenary session of the Philippine National Assembly to recommit the resolution calling for the impeachment of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The assembly's committee on justice, human rights and good government, dominated by the ruling new society movement, dismissed the opposition's move of impeachment made last night.

In its report to the assembly, the committee said that the impeachment complaint did not state the ultimate facts and therefore "not sufficient in form and substance." It recommended its "consignment to the archives."

The plenary session upheld the findings of the committee and denied the opposition's motion to recommit the resolution to the committee.

The resolution, the first of its kind in the Philippine history, called for the impeachment of President Marcos on the grounds of graft and corruption, culpable violation of the constitution, gross violation of his oath of office and other high crimes.

Accompanying the resolution was a verified complaint which cites evidence of secret investments in the U.S. and elsewhere by Marcos, Mrs. Marcos and their close associates, and violations of the constitution in connection with financial management in the past 20 years.

CSO: 4000/341

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

AQUINO ASSASSINATION ANNIVERSARY—Manila, 21 August (XINHUA)—Some 2,000 people joined Mrs. Aquino and her family here this morning at St. Domingo Church in marking the second anniversary of the assassination of Senator Benigno Aquino. Aquino was assassinated on 21 August, 1983, immediately after his arrival from the United States at the Manila International Airport. Jaime Cardinal Sin, the influential archbishop of Manila, in a homily delivered at the church called on the Filipinos to unite and fight for justice and freedom. Others attending the mass in the church included most of the leading members of the opposition groups. In the afternoon, two opposition groups are going to hold separate big rallies. Military and police units have been under red alert, and the presidential palace has been under strict security guard since early morning. Most of the universities and colleges in metro Manila suspended classes today. Shops in areas near the presidential palace were closed after noontime. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 21 Aug 85]

PHILIPPINE EXPORTS DECLINE--According to a business news report yesterday [13 Aug], Philippine exports in the first 6 months of the year declined by 10.6 percent, while imports were 10.4 percent less than those of the same period last year. According to the national economic and development authority (NEDA), the country's exports in the first semester of 1985 amounted to \$2,309 million, a drop from the 1984 first semester level of \$2,583 million. On the other hand, imports amounted to \$2,570 million, down from 2,869 million. The paper said that the decline of the country's exports and imports for the whole year of 1985 may be expected to range from 10.8 percent to 17.6 percent. The NEDA figures tend to support the government's revised projection that exports this year will drop by 15 percent, a sharp reversal of its earlier estimate that exports will rebound this year by 10 percent. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 14 Aug 85]

CSO: 4211/86

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFTEREFFECTS OF IRANIAN ELECTION AWAITED

OW161310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 16 Aug 85

["Iranians go to poll to elect president", by Shuai Peng]

[Text] Tehran, 16 August (XINHUA)—Iran's spiritual leader Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni came out to cast his ballot today, the polling day of the fourth presidential election in this country, with his 40 million countrymen.

Voters have a choice of three candidates: outgoing president 'Ali Khamene'i, Habibollah Asgar Owlati and Mahmud Mustafavi.

Though voting is described as "sacred religious and political duty" by Iranian leaders, the voter turnout in several polling stations is smaller than the previous presidential and majlis (parliament) elections.

Voters who came to the stations have to show identity cards to have a stamp on them in exchange for tickets and then write down the name of the next president they like.

In a polling station, several voters said they all vote for the incumbent president 'Ali Khamene'i.

It is predicted that Khamene'i will be elected for the second term by vast majority.

What observers here are interested in is not who will win the election but the developments after the election.

CSO: 4000/342

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

GANDHI HOPES FOR REDUCED TENSION IN REGION

00151330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, 15 August (XINHUA)--An agreement has been reached on the protracted Assam issue, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi announced in his address on the occasion of the independence day today at the ramparts of the historic Red Fort here.

The prime minister gave no details of the agreement, but said this would eliminate "another area of tension from the body politic of the country."

Addressing the nation, Gandhi said he hoped that with the signing of the Punjab and Assam Accords, the ugly phenomenon of terrorism would end and peace would prevail.

Security forces with emergency powers in oil-rich Assam state were revoked last month in a move to prepare for a settlement with leaders of a five-year violence.

Press reports said that this northeastern Indian state has been torn by agitation demanding the expulsion of more than a million settlers, mostly Moslems. The agitators objected the government's call for state elections because the settlers were allowed to vote. They also refused to accept a new Assam government installed after the elections.

Besides the Assam deal, Gandhi said a new modernization drive launched by his government is aimed at having the country's own satellites, computers and nuclear energy program, and bringing science and technology to the doorsteps of the rural people.

The prime minister also expressed the hope that the talks going on at Thimpu, capital of Bhutan, between the Sri Lanka government and Tamil groups would help resolve the ethnic problem in the island republic, thus reducing tension in the region.

Gandhi said India also wanted to have friendship with Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal and China.

CSO: 4000/342

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ASSAM ACCORD AIDS INDIAN STABILITY

OW161709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 16 Aug 85

["News analysis: Assam Accord contributes to India's stability", by Tan Renxia]

[Text] New Delhi, 16 August (XINHUA)—The Assam Accord signed yesterday has been lauded here as a veritable independence day gift to the nation, and a significant step towards India's stability and development.

The breakthrough on the Assam issue, which had long harassed the country, was made only a few months after Rajiv Gandhi assumed the office of prime minister. Along with the Punjab Accord signed last month, it reflected the remarkable pragmatism and flexibility of the young prime minister.

The economic development in Assam, where about 60 percent of India's tea and a large proportion of India's crude oil are produced, has attracted numerous immigrants. Population of the state doubled in the past twenty years, giving rise to fear among the local Assamese that they might be swamped by the people coming from outside and reduced to a minority in their own state. A wide-spread agitation for expelling what the local Assamese called illegal immigrants from Assam started in 1979, plunging the state into a turmoil for about six years and causing heavy loss of life and property.

The Assam issue remained outstanding though the central government tried to settle it through negotiations and sent security forces to maintain law and order. The main point figured in the negotiations was the cut-off date for detection and disfranchisement of immigrants. The late prime minister Indira Gandhi suggested 1971 as the cut-off year, but the Assam agitation leaders insisted that it had to be 1951. Therefore, no agreement was reached.

The accord signed yesterday between the central government, the Assam state government and the agitation leaders is a result of mutual accommodations, though it appears that the government gives a little more.

According to the agreement, the cut-off date will be January 1, 1966. The Assam state assembly constituted after the 1983 elections with a congress majority will be dissolved.

However, if the Assam accord leads to restoration of peace and stability in the state, the prestige of the ruling congress party is undoubtedly to be enhanced.

The accord paves the way for a settlement of the protracted Assam issue. The difficulty in executing the agreement, however, cannot be overlooked since the issue was deeply rooted in a series of social and political contradictions which cannot be eliminated overnight. Obviously, the final settlement of the problem hinges on sensible actions by all parties concerned.

CSO: 4000/342

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN TIJUANA, MEXICO--Tijuana, Mexico, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--The Chinese Consulate-General in Tijuana, Mexico officially opened here this evening, with a reception given by the consul-general, Peng Yaoming. More than 200 Mexican guests attended the party. Chinese Ambassador Li Chao spoke on the occasion. Tijuana in Baja California is close to the Mexican border with the United States and is an important commercial center in northwest Mexico. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 16 Aug 85 OW]

CPC DELEGATION IN BARBADOS--Bridgetown, Barbados, 17 Aug (XINHUA)--Richard Cheltenham, chairman of the ruling Barbados Labor Party (BLP), met here today with a goodwill mission of the Communist Party of China (CPC) led by Zhu Liang, deputy head of the international liaison department of the CPC Central Committee. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and was followed by a luncheon hosted by the BLP chairman. The CPC mission was en-route to Guyana to attend the Sixth Biennial Congress of Guyana's ruling People's National Congress. The congress will be held in Georgetown from August 18 to 25. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 18 Aug 85 OW]

CPC DELEGATION TO L.AMERICA--Beijing, 14 Aug (XINHUA)--A Chinese Communist Party (CPC) goodwill delegation led by Zhu Liang, deputy head of the international liaison department of the CPC Central Committee, left here by air this morning for visits to Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia and Peru. While in Guyana, the delegation will attend a biannual meeting of the People's National Congress of Guyana. Seeing them off at the airport were Deputy head of the international liaison department of the CPC Central Committee Jiang Guanghua, Venezuelan Ambassador Leonardo Diaz Gonzalez, Peruvian Ambassador Juan Alayza Rospigliosi and Guyanese Embassy officials. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 14 Aug 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/346

YE JIANYING MOURNS DEATH OF ZHANG MENG

OW110846 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1607 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Zhang Meng, former adjutant of the military staff of Grand Marshal Sun Yat-sen's general headquarters and members of the Counsellors Office of the Guangzhou City People's Government, died of illness in Guangzhou on 30 July. He was 91 years old. Mr Zhang Meng's memorial meeting was held here this morning.

Wreaths were presented in the names of Comrade Ye Jianying, the State Council's Counsellors Office, the general office of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee [KRC], the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee, the KRC Guangdong Provincial Committee, the Counsellors Office of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, the Guangzhou City People's Government, and the Guangzhou City CPPCC Committee.

Zhang Meng was from Guangdong's Xinhui County, but was born in Haiphong City, Vietnam. His father, Zhang Yuntian, was a Chinese national residing in Vietnam and a member of the former Tong Meng Hui [a secret revolutionary society led by Sun Yat-sen]. Zhang Yuntian laid down his life in the Zhennanguan uprising launched by Sun Yat-sen.

After the 1911 revolution, Zhang Meng returned to China and entered the Yunnan Army's military academy as a cadet to begin his military career. From 1921 to 1927, he served as an adjutant of the 1st Division of Sun Yat-sen's Guangdong Army, aide-de-camp and machinegun company commander under the Guangzhou presidential office's garrison regiment, adjutant of the military staff of the grand marshal's general headquarters, chief of staff of the Changzhou Fortress Command, and chief of staff of the 17th division of XI Corps of the national revolutionary army. He contributed his share to the democratic revolution.

CSO: 4005/1322

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON RATIONALIZING ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

HK151253 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 85 p 4

["Special Commentary" by Wu Shuzhi [2976 2885 1615]: "The Establishment of Government Organs Must Be Scientific as Well as Legislated"]

[Text] The management and regulation of the administrative structure is an important part of the administrative functions of the state.

The establishment of state administrative organs should be in keeping with the needs of economic development and should be favorable to the improvement of the administrative efficiency of the state. In order to achieve this purpose, in recent years the party and state leadership has done a great deal of work to change the situation in which "administrative institutions are overstaffed and unwieldy, their functions overlap and are not clearly defined, and their personnel are incompetent, irresponsible, short on initiative and knowledge, and inefficient in their work. ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 351) In particular, marked results have been achieved in making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. However, we should also notice that our legislation in regard to the state administrative structure is still not sound and our state administrative structure has not been erected on a scientific and institutionalized foundation yet.

For many years we have had only a few methods of regulating the state administrative structure: One is the method of increasing or decreasing the number of government organs according to the orders of the higher authorities; the other is to keep the status quo as long as no change is required by the higher authorities. Sometimes the instructions of the higher authorities on streamlining the administrative structure are not faithfully carried out. Sometimes a leader at a higher level can write a note about the establishment of a new institution, and such a note carries more weight than formal instructions issued by the organization department. As a result, the number of government organs and staff members will only become greater and greater. In his later years, Lenin sharply pointed out the problems brought about by the swelling of the Soviet organs: "There are only tens of brave and diligent people, but hundreds of those who sabotage or partially sabotage, floundering among their voluminous papers. This proportion will easily lead

to a situation in which our vigorous cause becomes submerged in a deluge of paper." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 33, p 356) The phenomenon pointed out by Lenin also exists in our actual life. In some departments and localities, we may find that the number of administrative institutions, redundant officials, and functionaries is increasing, but fewer and fewer staff members are actually working. Some localities even use "countermeasures" to resist the policy of streamlining the administrative structure. One of their countermeasures is to change the administrative institutions into some titular companies which continue to perform administrative functions. People call this "a change of the signboard" and "a trick of conjuring." On the surface, the administrative structure is streamlined, but in fact it is even more unwieldy. Seeking selfish departmental interests, some units have followed the unhealthy tendencies and distorted the content of the wage reform by setting up more offices, raising the existing institutions to a higher level, and promoting staff members in a reckless way. In a certain government department, an original office was divided into eight offices. In one provincial department, there are 19 functionaries with 1 person as department chief and the other 18 people as deputy chiefs. In a certain office, the five staff members are one office chief and four deputy chiefs. How can such an administrative structure and such personnel appointments ensure high work efficiency? The above abnormal phenomena reflect the inevitable result of the ill-regulated state administrative structure. If we do not make efforts to study and solve this problem, these abnormalities will continue and enhancing the government efficiency will just be empty talk. Moreover, the reform of the wage system will be adversely affected and the economic reforms as a whole will not be able to develop smoothly.

Therefore, we must take effective measures to fundamentally overcome the vicious cycle of "swelling—streamlining—swelling again" in the establishment of administrative organizations and the appointment of office staff in these organizations, so as to establish a really reasonable, legal, and scientific administrative structure and personnel system in our government.

First, there must be a set of scientific regulations for the establishment of administrative institutions in the government. These institutions form the main body of the state administration. If the structure of the administrative organs is not reasonable and scientific, all the administrative mechanisms will not be able to function normally and there will be no efficiency in administrative work. There should be a scientific foundation for determining the number, size, functions, internal structure, and personnel appointments of functional organs in a government. In the present structural reforms, we should draw up a scientific scheme for the establishment of organs and the appointment of staff in a government, and this should be handled as a systems engineering project. We should not rest content with some stopgap measures, and should not continue an unreasonable method of determining the number of organs while placing no limit on the appointment of personnel. Otherwise we may just nominally streamline the administrative structure but, in fact, exercise no control over the establishment of organs and the appointment of personnel. People in power could continue to increase new organs and appoint new personnel in the government at will. Of course,

correct policies are the key to the success of a thorough administrative structural reform. We should do a good job in convincing the people concerned of the necessity of a thorough structural reform in our administrative institutions, and should properly handle people who have become redundant in government offices. For a long time, the placement of redundant personnel has been a knotty problem in streamlining the administration. In fact, there are many good ways to resolve this. For example, cadres can be sent to schools in rotation so that they will have time to study science and management skills. In particular, it is necessary to run all kinds of schools and colleges which offer management courses for cadres. This training will raise the general management level. It is also an effective way to streamline the administration and to meet the urgent needs of the modernization process.

Second, there should be necessary legislation to guarantee the implementation of reasonable and scientific regulations for the establishment of administrative institutions. Henceforth, our administrative establishment will be based on legislation rather than on the instructions of individual leaders, and no individual leader can decide the establishment or disbandment of a government organ. The establishment of an administrative institution, its affiliation with the authorities, its functions and powers, and the appointment of its staff members and leaders should all be codified into law. At the same time, the established law must be strictly enforced. All people and leading organs must strictly observe the law and act in accordance. Any action of increasing new administrative institutions in a government and increasing the staff beyond the set limits should be regarded as illegal, and people or organs responsible for this reckless action should be punished according to law and should not be forgiven. This will teach a real lesson to those lawbreakers, and will effectively maintain a reasonable administrative structure in our government. Thus we will successfully raise the work efficiency of our government and will "improve the organization of our institutions, eliminate red tape and bureaucracy, help reduce unproductive expenditure," as Lenin said. ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 33, p 402)

CSO: 4005/1322

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JINJIANG COUNTERFEIT MEDICINE RING EXPOSED

HK090403 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0738 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Report: "RENMIN RIBAO Exposes the Inside Story of Manufacturing Counterfeit Medicine in Jinjiang, Fujian Province"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The entire nation is shocked at the exposure of the case of manufacturing counterfeit medicine in Jinjiang, Fujian Province. How could the activities of manufacturing counterfeit medicine carry on for as long as three years? Why was it so difficult to put a stop to them?

Today's RENMIN RIBAO carries a newsletter entitled "Behind the Case of Manufacturing Counterfeit Medicine in Jinjiang," in which, it says that an important reason why it was possible for the illegal activities of manufacturing counterfeit medicine to have carried on for such a long time in Jinjiang, growing all the more serious with each passing day was that some party members who were cadres in party and government organs and had power in their hands, and in almost all departments such as industrial and commercial administration, taxation, agricultural bank, and enterprise administration took part in manufacturing counterfeit medicine, or accepted bribes or had a share in the profits.

Hankou Village of Chendi Town had the greatest number of factories manufacturing counterfeit medicine, with the greatest output value. And the activities of manufacturing counterfeit medicine was carried out under the leadership of the CPC branch of the village. Of the 41 party members in the village, 27 took a direct part in manufacturing and selling counterfeit medicine. The cadres of the country agricultural bank accepted "gifts in the form of cash," and provided loans for the manufacture of counterfeit medicine. The cadres of the taxation station accepted "gifts in the form of cash." They not only satisfied the factories manufacturing counterfeit medicine in their demand for exemption of income tax, but initially exempted their product tax. Thus, the money that should have been handed over to the national treasury fattened the pockets of those counterfeit medicine manufacturers. Even the political and judicial departments were breached by the weapon of money. The chairman of the economic court under the county court, the official of the town judicial office, the director of the town police substation were all involved. So, when other provinces and cities sent in their cases claiming damages

from counterfeit medicine to the local court, the court refused to accept them on the ground that "it is difficult to rule, because the demarcation line is not clear."

The chief responsible persons of Jinjiang County and town not only accepted "gifts," but became shareholders themselves. What is more shocking is that Lin Huabu, secretary of the county CPC Discipline Inspection Commission had become a shareholder of a factory manufacturing counterfeit medicine under the name of his wife as early as in August 1983, when he was director of the county office of agriculture.

RENMIN RIBAO holds that another reason why the case of manufacturing counterfeit medicine in Jinjiang could not be solved earlier was that the focus of the manufacture of counterfeit medicine--Chendi Town was an exemplary model for enterprises in towns and townships of Fujian, which has ranked first in the province as a "100 million yuan town," and has been honored as a model for enterprises in towns and townships." When the case was first exposed, the leadership of the prefectural CPC committee failed to make the determination to weed out those factories manufacturing counterfeit medicine, but issued the slogan of "protecting the model."

It is learned that the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee are continuing the investigation and dealing with cases of manufacturing counterfeit medicine. Proven criminals have been arrested; and Lin Huabu, member of Jinjiang County CPC Committee Standing Committee and secretary of the County Discipline Inspection Committee, who took an active part in manufacturing and selling counterfeit medicine for profits has been removed from office, and his case is under investigation and is being dealt with.

CSO: 4005/1322

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA DAILY COMMENTATOR ON ECONOMIC CRIME

HK240618 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Economic Crime"]

[Text] Recent reports of economic crimes have aroused widespread indignation. Racketeering officials at different levels have been involved in embezzlement, bribery, profiteering, fraud and smuggling. Thousands or even millions of yuan have been stolen often from the state.

The loss is not only economic, but has a pernicious effect on social morals.

However, such cases should not cause surprise. Crimes of this nature have existed all over the world for centuries. The government has all along been mindful of the possibility that some people might take advantage of today's more liberal policies to make illegal profits for themselves.

The problems is being attacked on several levels.

The first is to perfect economic laws and regulations so that there are no legal loopholes to take advantage of, and offenders are prosecuted in the courts according to the law.

Another is the current Party consolidation programme which began in late 1983. That so many cases of crime have been uncovered of late is proof that it is necessary.

A third is working out new methods of managing the economy. While the central aim of urban reforms is to give individual enterprises more say in production and marketing, thus enlivening the economy, it is also imperative that means of exercising economic leverage on enterprise managers should be put into effect. Moreover, officials and managers should have ironclad rules on what constitutes legitimate business goals and practices.

The crackdown on economic crime does not signal a reversal of economic reforms or of the open policy. Rather, it is to promote the smooth implementation of reforms by clearing away obstacles. Prospective foreign business partners and investors need not hesitate to go ahead with their projects. They will find better opportunities and wider scope for their operations in China as a result of the battle against criminal economic activities.

Gloaters stressing the "dark side" of things in China like to infer from reports of business crimes that there is a "comeback" of capitalism. Their "concern" could well prove premature.

The goal of building a planned, market-oriented economy on the basis of public ownership of the means of production suits China's needs and circumstances. The present economic reform will help consolidate the socialist system by accelerating the expansion of productive forces and ridding China of poverty and backwardness in the shortest possible time.

CSO: 4000/352

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JUSTICE MINISTRY EXPLAINS MEDIATION COMMITTEES

OW171144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (Xinhua)--more than 6.47 million civil disputes were solved through mediation in China in 1984, according to the ministry of justice.

An official from the mediation department of the ministry told Xinhua that the disputes mediated were 8.1 times the civil cases handled in the same period by China's basic people's courts in first instances.

Mediation also helped more than 1.14 million disputing couples reunite, the official said.

This was due to the work of the people's mediation committees, an important organization of the country's judicial system, established in the urban neighborhood committees each comprising about 500 households, and in rural villages.

The country now has 940,000 such mediation committees, with 4.57 million mediators working in them. The mediators are all elected by local people for being fair and showing an interest in serving their communities, the official said, adding that in cities, many of the mediators are retired workers, state functionaries and teachers. Mediators have some sort of legal knowledge.

Mediation committees are also established in some industrial enterprises. For example, all factories in Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province have a mediation committee, which helped cut the civil disputes in the city by 40 percent in the first half of this year.

People's mediation committees offer their help when the litigants seek their mediation. If the disputing parties are reluctant to solve their disputes this way, or if mediation fails, they may bring their cases to a nearby court.

The committees' work mainly involve divorces, inheritance of property and obligations to support the aged and children. More than 3.78 million cases, or over half of the total, in 1984 were related to supporting the aged and children.

Mediation committees have played an important role in preventing minor civil disputes from resulting in criminal cases and reducing and preventing offences, the official stressed.

The Chinese people have a tradition of solving civil disputes through neighbors' mediation. The tradition dates back more than 1,000 years ago. The establishment of people's mediation committees has been written into the country's constitution.

CS0: 400/352

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CRIME RATE REDUCED THROUGH TEENAGERS' EDUCATION

OW190238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Wuhan, August 19 (Xinhua)--Teaching middle-school students about China's laws has cut the crime rate in Shashi, Hubei Province, over the past five years, according to the city's public security bureau.

The bureau said that since 1982 there have been only five or six criminal cases among teenagers in the city annually compared to more than 500 a few years ago.

Before the campaign to teach about law, public facilities including school buildings were vandalized and young pickpockets and other wrongdoers frequented shops, streets and other public places.

The middle schools introduced the new subject "Learning About the Law" in 1981. By combining the subject with politics and ethics, the educational program cut the crime rate more than 70 percent in one year. In 1982, there was not a single serious case of law breaking among 14,000 middle school students.

Nowadays, public order in Shashi is exemplary. The city with a population of 240,000 is also doing well in industrial development. The employment rate is one of the highest in the country with 99.3 percent of the labor force employed.

China's party and government leaders have repeatedly called for raising the legal awareness of the one billion people. A national conference held in June this year worked out a program to popularize laws among all citizens within the next five years.

CSO: 400/352

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

STAMP TO COMMEMORATE ANTI-BRITISH 'PATIROT'--Beijing, August 19, (Xinhua)--China will issue two sets of stamps to commemorate the 200th anniversary of a great patriot's birth and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibetan Autonomous Region. The patriot, Lin Zexu (1785-1950), [as received] an imperial envoy, and local officials, compelled British and American traders to hand over 1,185,000 kilograms of opium and destroyed it in 1839. Later, Lin led troops against military provocations by British imperialism. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications will issue a set of two stamps to commemorate him on August 30. One is a portrait with a face value of eight fen. The other with a face value of 80 fen is based on a sculpture on the monument to the people's heroes in the Tian an Men Square depicting the destruction of the opium. The set to commemorate the 20th founding anniversary of the Tibetan Autonomous Region will be issued on September 1. It consists of three stamps with a face value of eight, 10 and 20 fen respectively. They denote 'prosperity,' happy celebration' and 'bumper harvest.' [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 19 Aug 85 OW]

UYGUR POET PUBLISHED--Urumqi, August 12 (XINHUA)--an anthology of poems by Tawar Dawamat, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xinjian Uygur Autonomous Region's People's Congress, was published here Sunday. The Chinese edition of the anthology, published by Xinjiang People's Publishing House, contains 44 works by the Uygur poet written over 20 years. The poems express the passionate feelings of the ethnic minorities in Xinjiang to the Communist party and to New China, and eulogize the beauty of the region's rivers and mountains. The author, who is also a vice-minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, was born in a poor peasant family in Toksun County in 1927. He is one of the first members of an ethnic minority to be appointed a senior official. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 12 Aug 85 OW]

JILIN: NATIONAL TEACHERS' CAMP--Prior to holding the first teachers' day of China, the national summer camp of fine arts and music teachers from elementary schools throughout the country opened in Jilin City today. Attending the opening ceremony of the camp were Peng Peiyun, vice minister of the State Educational Commission, and Ding Qiao, vice minister of the Ministry of Culture. While Jilin City enjoyed the fine day today after consecutive rainfall,

Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and leading comrades from the provincial education and culture departments and from the Jilin City departments concerned warmly greeted more than 200 music and fine arts teachers from elementary schools of 28 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions throughout the country, as well as workers in charge of children's art education. Amid crescendos of music, more than 100 youths stated their congratulatory message to the participating teachers, in which they shouted: Dear teachers, you have been working hard. They also presented bouquets of flowers to them. The entire camp site resounded with both the youths' shouts and the teachers' clapping. The summer camp is jointly sponsored by the State Educational Commission and the Ministry of Culture. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Aug 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/1322

EAST REGION

JIANGXI GOVERNOR VISITS NANCHANG ARMY SCHOOL

OW101659 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Jiangxi Governor Ni Xiance and Nanchang City Mayor Chen Andong visited Nanchang Army School on the eve of Army Day, 1 August, according to a report by staff correspondent (Xu Guangfei) of this station.

Accompanied by responsible comrades of the provincial, Nanchang City, and Nanchang County departments concerned, the governor and the mayor pledged to help the Army school solve its problems.

Governor Ni Xiance said: Jiangxi, an old revolutionary base, has extremely deep affections for our people's own Army. The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's government, and the people throughout this province warmly support the Army's structural reform and its reduction-in-strength reorganization. They welcome military cadres transferred to civilian jobs in Jiangxi and will exert their utmost to take care of these cadres' job assignments and their livelihood. Military cadres who are to be transferred to civilian jobs will be welcomed by the people of this province with the same enthusiasm that was extended to their sons and sons-in-law when they left this old revolutionary base to join the Army in those distant years.

After a briefing given by leaders of Nanchang Army School on its water supply shortage, Governor Ni Xiance immediately authorized a provincial people's government appropriation of 400,000 yuan to help the Army school replace underground waterpipes in the school compound. Mayor Chen Andong also promised that if the 400,000 yuan were not enough, the Nanchang City People's Government and city department concerned would solve the problem.

CSO: 4005/1298

EAST REGION

FUJIAN MILITARY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS MARK ARMY DAY

OW110910 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Armymen and civilians of Fujian and Fuzhou held a solemn meeting at the provincial stadium on the evening of 30 July to celebrate the 58th founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Fuzhou Military Region, its leading organs, the air force of this region, PLA Navy bases in Fujian, and the Fujian Provincial Military District including Zhu Yaohua, Yan Hong [7346 4767], Liao Haikuang, Chen Jingsan, Liu Bo, Li Huaiyi, Yang Qing, Zhang Zongde, Ma Yinchu [7456 1377 0443], Li Lanmao [2621 5695 5399], Ding Lianyun [0002 3353 8710], Li Shitian [2621 0013 3944], and Lu Fuxiang; and leading comrades of Fujian and Fuzhou including Xiang Nan, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, Jia Jinglin, Yuan Citong, He Shaochuan, Zeng Ming, Wang Yishi and You Dexin. Over 4,000 commanders and fighters of the PLA ground, navy, and air force units stationed in Fujian and the armed police units as well as cadres and workers from all fronts attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Lin Qin, vice mayor of Fuzhou.

Vice Governor Wang Yishi spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government and the people of the whole province, he extended festival greetings and cordial regards to commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Fujian. He said: It is of special political significance that armymen and civilians of Fujian and Fuzhou are holding this meeting to celebrate the 58th founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan and the war of the world against fascism.

Wang Yishi said: While celebrating the 58th founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA, cadres at all levels and the masses of people throughout the province must continue to carry forward their fine revolutionary tradition, step up activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to military families with emphasis on strengthening the army-government and army-civilian unity, even further cherish and support the soldiers of the people, and elevate to a new level our work to take care of disabled servicemen and families of martyrs and servicemen, to settle demobilized soldiers, and to support the front. As the army is being streamlined

and reorganized, a large number of comrades of the army will be transferred to local governments. We should do our work well in all aspects to support the army in fulfilling this major task.

Yan Hong, deputy political commissioner of the Fuzhou military region also spoke at the meeting.

He said: Our country will reduce its military strength by 1 million. This is a major strategic decision of the Party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on the basis of the scientific analysis of the international and domestic situations. Commanders and fighters of the Fuzhou Military Region warmly support this policy decision. They subject themselves to the overall requirement of building the nation, stress party spirit, unity, and discipline; are resolved to accomplish the historical mission of restructure, streamlining, and reorganization; and are continuing to speed up the army's revolutionization, modernization, and regularization under the new situation.

CSO: 4005/1298

EAST REGION

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ATTENDS MEMORIAL MEETING

OW111848 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpts] According to a report by this newspaper, Wang Yiping, adviser to the Propaganda Department of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and deputy to the Sixth NPC, died unfortunately of illness in Fuzhou on the afternoon of 21 July 1985, despite medical treatment. He was 66 years old at the time of his death. Comrade Wang Yiping's memorial meeting was held in Fuzhou yesterday.

Attending the memorial meeting was Provincial Party Committee Secretary Xiang Nan; Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee members Jia Jinglin, Yuan Gitong, and He Shaochuan; Provincial Advisory Commission Chairman Hu Hong, Vice Chairmen Zhang Gexin and Huang Ming; Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission's Deputy Secretary Lin Zhaoshu; Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee's Vice Chairmen Cai Li, Zeng Ming, Hou Linzhou, and Cai Liangcheng; Vice Governor Wang Yishi; Provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman Ni Songmao and Zuo Fengmei; old comrades Haun Gai, Wen Xiushan, He Ruoren, and Wang Yan; leaders of the departments concerned, from prefectures and cities; and his friends and acquaintances, including Xu Huoqing, Wang Yu, Li Mintang, Zhang Chuandong, Zhi Shichang, Xiong Zhaoren, Zhong Dahu, Su Hua, Ren Manjun, Zhang Zhaodi, Huang Yiyu, Zhang Ye, Xu Jimai, Wang Zhixin, and Sun Zefu; as well as leaders of the Provincial Party Committee's Propaganda Department.

He Shaochuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee and director of the Provincial Party Committee's Propaganda Department, presided over the memorial meeting. Hu Hong, chairman of the Provincial Advisory Commission, delivered the memorial speech.

CSO: 4005/1298

EAST REGION

WANG FANG ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG ARMED POLICE MEETING

OW081355 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The third enlarged meeting of the Zhejiang Provincial Armed Police Corps Party Committee was held recently. The meeting emphasized that it is necessary to regard education on fostering lofty aspirations and enhancing discipline as a key measure to improve the quality of the Armed Police Corps and to create a lofty image of the corps.

Wang Fang and Luo Dong, respectively secretary and standing committee member of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. Zhang Ziufu, standing committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Armed Police Corps party committee, and Ye Kejia and Wu Yi, both deputy secretaries of the provincial Armed Police Corps party committee, made a report at the meeting on strengthening the building of the Armed Police Force.

The meeting held that the Armed Police Corps must conduct ideological education centering on fostering lofty aspirations and enhancing discipline extensively and penetratingly, over a long period of time. It held that it is necessary to use this education to make all cadres and fighters become people with lofty aspirations, good moral sense, and better education and discipline. It is also necessary to make them fully understand their honorable duty; to make them good armed guards of the party, the nation, and the people; and to encourage them to contribute at their respective posts to safeguarding the implementation of the motherland's four modernizations and protecting the people's peaceful life.

CSO: 4005/1298

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG RECEIVES LOCAL PLA VISITORS

OW091129 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Feng Jinmao, deputy commander, and Shi Lei, director of the political department, of a certain PLA unit stationed in Zhejiang visited the provincial party committee and the provincial government, and were warmly received by Wang Fang, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, and other leading comrades.

On behalf of their unit, Feng Jinmao and other comrades presented a banner to the provincial party committee and the provincial government. Written on the banner was: "Strong Backing of the People's Army, Source of Strength for Victory". Wang Fang and other comrades highly praised the unit for its meritorious deeds in defending the motherland and in supporting the locality's "two civilizations". They stated that the people of Zhejiang must learn from the lofty revolutionary ideals and strict organizational discipline of the comrades in the unit, unswervingly do a good job in carrying out reform and economic construction, and courageously strive to rejuvenate China. Feng Jinmao and other comrades thanked the party, the government, and the people of Zhejiang for their concern, love, and support for the unit. They stated that they would penetratingly carry out education about the purpose, nature, tasks, and glorious tradition of the People's Army; further raise the consciousness of the masses of commanders and fighters in supporting the government and cherishing the people; and positively take part in the locality's "two civilizations".

CS0: 4005/1298

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT WORK REPORT

OW110710 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 85 p 4

["Excerpts" of report on the work of the Zhejiang Provincial Higher People's Court delivered by Zhang Zueui, president of the Zhejiang Provincial Higher People's Court, at the Third Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress on 9 Jun 1985]

[Text] Fellow deputies:

Since the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, complying with the session's resolutions, adapting to the needs created by the development of a given situation, and regarding the safeguarding and promotion of reform of the economic structure, the policy of opening to the outside world, and socialist modernization as the guiding ideology, the people's courts at all levels in the province have continued to severely attack serious criminal offenses and economic crimes; carried out civil trials, economic trials, and work of handling appeals, letters, and visits in an all-round way; positively participated in the consolidated management of social order; and strengthened the building of court contingents, thus bringing into play the functions of those organizations related to the trial process and making positive contributions in striving to materialize a fundamental improvement in our province's social order as soon as possible, and in safeguarding and promoting economic construction. Now, I will deliver a report to the session on the condition of the work of the people's court over the past year for your examination and discussion.

I. Continue to severely punish serious criminal offenders and serious economic criminals, safeguard social stability, and maintain economic order

Severely punishing, according to law, those criminals who have seriously damaged social order and gravely undermined the economy, and safeguarding and promoting the smooth progress of the four modernizations are the primary tasks of the people's courts. Over the past year, in which initial victories were scored in the struggle to severely attack serious criminal offenses and social order had obviously improved, the people's courts at all levels in the province, in close cooperating with the procuratorates and public security organizations, have continued to implement the principle of dealing severe and prompt blows to criminal elements who seriously damaged social order

and people's lives, property, and security. This has been done in accordance with the law and has been especially applied to those criminals who have committed crimes in a variety of places and hidden for a long time.

From July 1984 to April of this year, the province's courts tried and concluded more than 10,500 criminal cases and sentenced more than 13,000 criminals of various kinds, according to the law. Homicide, rape, robbery, arson, hoodlum organization, major theft, and other cases that seriously damaged social order accounted for 38 percent of the cases handled, the number of criminals involved in such crimes accounted for 47 percent of those sentenced. With regard to those major, malignant cases containing especially serious crimes and having especially adverse effects, the courts have promptly carried out trials and sentencing, thus dealing powerful blows to the arrogance of criminal elements and receiving praise from the masses of people.

While implementing the principle of taking severe and prompt actions according to law, the people's courts at all levels have followed the principle of "using facts as the basis and the law as the norm" and stressed investigations and study, as well as evidence. Instead of trusting confessions easily, they have conscientiously carried out investigations and verifications of the basic facts and evidence in the cases and have done a good job in dealing with facts, evidence, and laws, with "accuracy" as the target of their hard work. They have strived to succeed in obtaining clear facts, verifying evidence, making accurate convictions, giving proper sentences, and following legal procedures, thereby ensuring quality in handling the cases. In holding trials, they have stressed the correct implementation of the policy of integrating punishment with leniency by resolutely imposing severe sentences without leniency on those criminal elements who deserved severe punishment; and imposing lighter punishment, or suspending punishment, according to the law, on those who surrendered themselves, who exposed other criminals, who actually displayed meritorious deeds, and who deserved lighter punishment, in accordance with their attitude of admitting their crimes and with their meritorious deeds. In this manner they have fulfilled the implementation of the policy and promoted the disintegration of criminal elements. Practice has proven that the combination of leniency and severe punishment yields fine results.

Over the past year, the people's courts at all levels across the province have continuously implemented the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision To Severely Punish Criminals Who Have Brought Serious Damage to the Economy", and have stepped up their trial of economic criminal cases. From July 1984 to April this year, some 1,664 graft, bribery, speculation, profiteering, and other economic criminal cases were tried and concluded; and some 2.21 million yuan of economic losses were recovered for the state and collectives by means of imposing fines, confiscating property, or recovering stolen goods and money. In hearing economic criminal cases, the people's courts at all levels have carefully examined and judged each case in accordance with relevant laws as well as current economic policies in order

to draw a clear distinction between the guilty and the innocent. In accordance with the law, they have severely punished those who offered or accepted bribes; those who embezzled public funds; and those who engaged in smuggling, speculation, profiteering and other criminal activities. They have resolutely meted out severe punishment against criminals involved in important cases that dealt in great sums of money or caused serious damage to the economy. In dealing with common offenses that cannot yet be construed as a criminal offense, the people's courts at all levels have made suggestions to departments concerned to handle them according to government or party discipline rules or administrative regulations. The people's courts at all levels have also provided protection to legitimate economic activities. In dealing with problems for which a line between guilt and innocence cannot immediately be drawn; the people's courts have taken a very careful attitude in not making any hasty judgments.

Following the continuous development of the economic structural reform, new situations and problems have continued to emerge in the struggle to strike at serious economic criminal activities. Faced with this new situation, many people's courts have carried out in-depth investigations and studies, seriously summed up experiences, done a good job in distinguishing between the guilty and the innocent, and dealt accurate and prompt blows on criminal activities, thereby safeguarding economic order and ensuring the smooth progress of the economic structural reform and the four modernizations.

While severely punishing serious criminal offenses and economic criminal activities, the people's courts at all levels across the province have also actively participated in promoting social order and public security and in other work which mainly includes:

1. Holding public meetings to announce judgments and promoting widespread activity in propagating and educating the masses in the legal system;
2. Conducting open trials of selected typical cases at locations or units where the crime actually took place, thereby promoting propaganda and education in the legal system with real facts;
3. Making suggestions to units concerned on problems discovered during the trial of criminal cases so that these units can close loopholes and forestall crime;
4. Checking and educating criminal elements who are on probation, subjected to discipline, or exempted from punishment; and assisting departments concerned in enforcing disciplinary measures;
5. Dispatching court cadres to lecture on the legal system in schools, plants, stores, and other units, thereby making the masses, particularly the young people, know, understand, and obey the law.
6. During court hearings, trying to find clues and promptly informing departments concerned in order to crack important cases; and

7. Carrying out legal education at reform-through-labor farms and reform-through-education farms, encouraging criminal elements to confess their crimes or expose other criminals, thus intensifying the struggle against serious economic offenses.

Over the past year, many people's courts have changed their past practice of isolating themselves from the masses in court criminal trials and have paid more attention to the social results of criminal trials.

II. Step Up the Trials of Civil Cases to Protect Citizens' Legitimate Rights and Interests

Along with the progress in rural and urban economic structural reform and the development of the commodity-oriented economy, changes have taken place in the legal relations of civil lawsuits. Not only have the numbers and types of civil cases increased, their scope has expanded too. Between July 1984 and April this year, the courts throughout the province concluded the initial trial proceedings of some 24,000 civil cases. To cope with the needs of the development of the situation and study and solve new situations and problems arising in the work of civil lawsuits, we convened the Fourth Provincial Meeting on the Trial of Civil Cases last September, during which we summed up the experience in conducting trial proceedings of civil cases in recent years and studied measures for improving the work.

With an aim to serving the people wholeheartedly and by continuing to display the fine tradition of the people's judicial work, persistently relying on the masses of people, and stressing the principle of mediating disputes, the people's courts at all levels across the province have—under the premier principle of distinguishing right from wrong to protect legitimate rights and interests—done a host of meticulous ideological work to inspire parties involved to understand and compromise with each other, thereby settling a large number of civil disputes fairly, reasonably, and according to the law. The people's courts have also handed out verdicts, according to the law, on cases that failed to respond to mediation. In this way, we have protected citizen's legitimate rights and interests, readjusted financial relations between citizens according to the law, safeguarded the socialist marital and family system, and promoted the unity among the people.

Over the past year, the people's courts throughout the province have paid extensive attention to strengthening the grassroots and basic work. A total of 41 new people's courts were set up in 1984 while the trial personnel were replenished. People's court trial personnel have gone deep into the countryside and remote mountains and islands over a protracted period of time to conduct mobile trials and accept cases locally, thereby facilitating legal proceedings of the masses, investigating and verifying facts on the spot, and settling disputes in good time. At the same time, all grassroots people's courts have also coordinated with judicial administrative departments in stepping up the guidance over the work of the people's mediation committees and settled a large number of civil disputes at the grassroots level. In this way, the grassroots people's courts have played an active role in resolving disputes in the preliminary stage.

While conducting the trial of civil lawsuits correctly, promptly, and according to the law, the people's courts at all levels have also paid keen attention to mediating serious disputes that are likely to develop into major cases. Before such disputes entered legal proceedings, a number of courts promptly dispatched personnel to settle the disputes upon receiving reports on them. As a result of patient and meticulous ideological work and effective guidance by units concerned to persuade the parties involved, a number of potential suicides, homicides, and cases involving injuries were averted.

III. Actively Conduct the Trial of Economic Cases To Serve the Reform, Opening, and Invigoration of the Economy

Along with the unfolding of the rural and urban economic structural reform, further implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy, and rapid development of the commodity production and circulation, the urban and rural economies have been further enlightened and economic relations and exchanges between various sectors intensified. As a result, disputes involving economic contracts and cases of various economic disputes have increased sharply. The people's courts at all levels have actively handled and mediated cases involving economic disputes. From July 1984 to April this year, they conducted a total of 3,254 cases involving some 47 million yuan. Through the process of conducting trials and applying legal means to readjust the economic relations in the production and circulation fields, we have protected the interests of the state and the legitimate rights and interests of collectives and individuals, safeguarded the socialist economic order, and ensured the smooth progress of the economic construction.

Based on the needs of trying economic cases, people's courts at all levels have stepped up the building of the work force for conducting trials of economic cases. As of the end of 1984, people's courts at all levels of the province had set up law courts for trying economic cases, staffed with 420 trial personnel. Nevertheless, the present workforce for conducting trials of economic cases still cannot cope with the task facing up and urgently needs to be strengthened. In order to effectively and promptly handle cases involving economic disputes, we have, on the one hand, made the people's courts exercise their power to handle minor cases of economic disputes; settle at grassroots level those cases that are of a local nature, involve minor disputes, and are less serious; and give priority to handling those economic cases that are seasonal in nature or have a definite impact on enterprise operations. On the other hand, we have readjusted and consolidated our work force for trying economic cases, taken various measures to educate more cadres for this purpose, stressed the need for trial personnel to go deep into reality by conducting investigations and studies, taken the initiative to strengthen ties with economic departments, and strived to improve the quality of handling economic cases.

Proper handling of cases of economic disputes and preventing and reducing the occurrence of such cases are vitally important to speeding up economic development. In trying economic cases, people's courts at all levels have,

in view of the poor understanding on the part of some factories, mines, and other enterprises regarding the legal system and in view of the problems in contract signing and enterprise management, put forward judicial suggestions to the department concerned, urging them to strengthen contract administration, to take steps to reduce the occurrence of economic disputes and to improve the management and economic results of enterprises.

IV. Tighten Supervision Over Trial Work, and Do a Good Job in Handling Legal Appeals and People's Complaints.

Handling appeal cases in accordance with the procedures on the supervision over trial work is an important part of the trial work of people's courts and an important aspect of handling cases according to the law. People's courts at all levels have attached great importance to the work of handling legal appeals and people's complaints, and have done a great deal of work in this field. In handling legal appeals and people's complaints, people's courts have not only seriously dealt with appeal cases initiated by defendants or their family members but have also taken the initiative to review cases that they suspect to have been mishandled. Those cases proved to have been mishandled have been redressed as quickly as possible. Coordinated efforts have also been made with other departments concerned to deal with problems arising from such mishandling.

Over the past year, people's courts at all levels have made positive efforts to review appeal cases involving Taiwan compatriots, dependents of those living in Taiwan, Overseas Chinese, family members of Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, as well as senior intellectuals, and have redressed those found to have been mishandled. The people involved have praised the Communist party for its practical way of doing things, and have pledged to take concrete actions to promote the great cause of reunification and the motherland's four modernizations. Experience shows that redressing mishandled cases in the spirit of seeking truth from facts not only upholds the dignity of the law, but also plays an important part in creating a peaceful environment and solidarity, consolidating and developing patriotic united front work, and bringing forth all positive factors conducive to four modernizations' work.

Handling legal appeals and people's complaints is a long-term task of people's courts. Currently, there are still quite a lot of appeal cases involving Taiwan compatriots, dependents of those living in Taiwan, Overseas Chinese, and family members of Overseas Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, as well as senior intellectuals. To this end, people's courts at all levels are taking measures to step up trial and supervision work in order to ensure that legal appeals and peoples' complaints are handled properly.

V. Strengthen the Ranks of Court Personnel, Improve the Political and Professional Quality of Cadres

The people's courts are charged with the heavy task of conducting trials. To conform to the requirements of the circumstances and tasks, and to

satisfactorily accomplish their work, the people's courts at all levels have conscientiously studied the CPC Central Committee's "Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure" as well as other instructions on public security, prosecutorial, and judicial work. Additionally, they have constantly rectified the guidance for their work; discussed important matters; kept the overall situation in mind; managed matters within their jurisdiction; became more aware of the necessity to serve the reform of the economic structure and the four modernizations; worked to create the image of the people's judge as one who seeks truth from facts, who handles cases according to the law, who upholds righteousness without stooping to flattery, and who is impartial and incorruptible; and safeguarded the dignity of the Constitution and the laws.

Over the past year, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province have readjusted and augmented their leading bodies in accordance with the "four requirements" for cadres, thereby solving the problems of aging and low cultural level. Through careful evaluation and selection, 481 court presidents and vice presidents and 424 judges have been newly appointed with the approval of the standing committees of the provincial, city, and county people's congresses. Meanwhile, efforts have been made to educate cadres and policemen in wholeheartedly serving the people, to heighten their sense of discipline and work style, and step up training for cadres. As a result, the political and professional quality of cadres and policemen has further improved, and large numbers of cadres and policemen have emerged who uphold principles, enforce the law with public interests in mind, refrain from seeking fame and profit, readily accept hardships, and diligently perform their duties. By the end of 1984, 178 advanced collectives and 837 advanced workers were rated. Two advanced collectives and eight advanced workers attended the national commendation meeting for advanced collectives and individuals in court work.

To enable more cadres to receive higher education in law, we have followed the unified planning of the Supreme People's Court and stepped up our efforts to establish the Zhejiang Campus of the National Sparetime Law University for Court Cadres. We believe that the professional quality of court personnel will improve if we run this school successfully and conduct training in various forms.

In the past year, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province have scored many achievements. However, some drawbacks and inadequacies remain. The major ones among them are: A few criminal and civil cases, petitions in particular, were not handled quickly enough; in some cases, the verification of facts and evidence and the application of the relevant provisions of the law were not accurate; and the new situations and problems faced by judicial work were not carefully and thoroughly investigated and studied. On top of this, we still have many difficulties in terms of manpower, office space, courtrooms, transportation, and funds. We are earnestly taking measures to solve these problems. We hope the concerned departments will continue to render support and help solve the problems in material and equipment.

Dear deputies, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province are earnestly implementing the guidelines of the recent national meeting on public security, procuratorial, and judicial work; and provincial meeting on public security, procuratorial, and judicial work; and the national meeting of court presidents. They have rectified the guidance for their work so as to make judicial work better serve the reform of the economic structure and socialist modernization. We must fully understand that the struggle to deal severe blows against serious criminal offenders is a complicated, arduous, and protracted task. We must continue to firmly implement the principle of meting out heavy and swift punishment according to the law; severely punish felons and serious economic cases, as well as petitions; keep up the efforts to widely publicize the legal system; encourage suggestions on judicial work, take comprehensive measures to improve public order; strengthen the ranks of court personnel; and constantly improve the political and professional quality of cadres and policemen.

Under the leadership of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, and under the supervision of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, we are determined to implement the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, constantly assess new developments, study new problems, sum up new experiences, raise the work of the people's courts to a new high level, give full play to the role and power of judicial organs, and make fresh contributions to safeguarding and promoting economic construction for the revitalization of Zhejiang.

CS0: 4005/1298

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI DONATES MONEY FOR AFRICA—Shanghai, July 31 (XINHUA)—The Shanghai Municipal Branch of the China Red Cross Society has collected 1.2 billion yuan for African drought victims over the past month. More than 8,000 government institutions, factories and other units contributed. The nearly 100 hospitals in the City opened special clinics, donating the fees collected for the cause, said an official of the City's Red Cross Society. The Shanghai No 3 girls school organized a week-long art festival for the same purpose. Professional art groups and sportsmen also held similar activities. An 80 year-old woman contributed the money given by her children to celebrate her 80th birthday. A clergyman told his congregation about the natural disasters in Africa and, as a result, nearly 600 yuan was contributed on the spot. An 85 year-old woman from Hong Kong offered 400 yuan when she learned about the campaign while visiting her relatives in the City. "The Red Cross Society is working for the benefit of African drought victims," she said. "I also want to contribute my share as a daughter of the Chinese nation." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 31 Jul 85]

UNVEILING OF MARX/ENGELS STATUE—A statue of the standing figures of Marx and Engels, the first in China, was unveiled here today to mark the 90th anniversary of the death of Engels. At the unveiling ceremony, Rui Xingwen, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Communist Party Committee, said he hoped the statue would inspire people to seek wisdom and strength from the works of Marx and Engels. The statue, made of granite, has been erected in Fuxing Park, in the City center. It is 6.4 meters high and weighs more than 70 tons. It was designed by Zhang Yonghao, who works for an oil painting and stone-engraving office attached to the Shanghai Municipal Cultural Bureau. Workers spent 18 months carving it. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 5 Aug 85]

SHANGHAI-AREA PEASANTS' DEGREES—Some 800 young people sent by rural townships around Shanghai to study in colleges and universities here have returned to their home towns with diplomas after graduation to take part in economic construction. This is the first batch of 10,000 young people whom the 206 township authorities in the suburbs plan to train in 8 years, with tuition fees paid by their work units. Since 1983, these townships have sent 2,600 young people to study in 20 colleges and universities. A report on a survey by the Shanghai Municipal Agricultural Committee said no college graduates had been assigned to work in the rural townships in the Shanghai area in the

past 36 years, and more than 6,200 township and village run factories have only about 100 technicians with secondary technical school educations. The report said training professional for the rural areas is an urgent task. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 8 Aug 85]

CSO: 4000/337

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

DEPUTY COMMANDER DEAD; LI XIANNIAN SENDS WREATH

OW111832 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 10 Aug (XINHUA)—Lin Weixian, former deputy commander of the Wuhan Military Region, died of illness in Wuhan on 28 July 1985 at the age of 73. Comrade Lin Weixian's memorial meeting was held in Wuhan today.

Sending wreaths were Li Xiannian, Xu Xiangqian, Fang Yi, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Qin Jiwei, Xu Shiyu, Wang Ping, Song Shilun, Huang Kecheng, Peng Chong, Ye Fei, Han Xianchu, Zhang Jinfu, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Chen Zaidao, and other comrades. Also sending wreaths were the Central Military Commission, the central Discipline Inspection Commission; the PLA General Staff Headquarters, the PLA General Political Department, the General Logistics Department; and the Central Military Commission's Discipline Inspection Commission.

Lin Weixian was an outstanding CPC member and an outstanding commander of our army. He was loyal to the party, the people, and the proletarian revolutionary cause. He diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, regarded the interests of the party and the people as most important, and never considered his personal gains and losses. He strictly abided by party discipline, safeguarded the party's unity, and maintained a strong party spirit. He was frank, open, and aboveboard. He displayed an upright work style and lived a plain and frugal life. His life was a revolutionary one and one dedicated to serving the people wholeheartedly.

CSO: 4005/1297

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG OFFICIAL ON HANDLING OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS

HKD81246 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The magazine KAIFANG No 8, which will be published tomorrow, carries an article written by Vice Governor Yang Li, entitled "Eliminate the Leftist Influence and Implement the Policy Toward Overseas Chinese Affairs".

The article points out that Guangdong has not done well enough in implementing the policy toward overseas Chinese affairs. It has not given full play to its strong point of having many Chinese nationals residing abroad. The most important reason for this is that the leftist influence has not been completely eliminated.

The article says that Guangdong has been influenced by the leftist ideology in its work concerning overseas Chinese affairs since the land reform. During the Cultural Revolution, the province still followed the so-called six regulations on treatment for cadres who had connections overseas. The fact that many cadres had overseas, Hong Kong, and Macao contacts was treated as a serious political problem.

Vice Governor Yang Li held that basically speaking, such practices, which encroached upon the interests of overseas Chinese and were not bold ones in the work of handling overseas Chinese affairs, showed that we did not have a correct understanding on overseas Chinese affairs.

The article points out that in order to eliminate the leftist influence, we must understand clearly three standpoints. First, we must not handle overseas Chinese affairs in the same way as we do China's internal affairs. Social relations objectively exist. Provided that we appropriately handle them, the relations are beneficial ones rather than harmful ones in terms of the state and individuals.

Second, we must resolutely protect all legitimate properties and rights of overseas Chinese in China. Under no circumstances must we encroach upon the interests of overseas Chinese. We must understand clearly that no matter whether they do business or run enterprises overseas, provided that their activities are allowed by the countries in which they reside, the income earned by them is legal income. The money remitted by overseas Chinese to China is overseas remittances, no matter whether it is used for supporting

families, purchasing properties, or running businesses. This is beneficial to China's construction. Thus, overseas remittances should be under the protection of China's constitution and law.

Third, those who are patriotic belong to one family, whether they rally to the common cause early or late. We must unite all nationals residing abroad who are patriotic, support the reunification of the motherland, and want the motherland to be prosperous and powerful.

In conclusion, Yang Li said in his article: overseas Chinese and China's people share a common aspiration. Once we have done a good job in implementing the policy toward overseas Chinese affairs, the province's special advantage of having many nationals residing abroad can give play to its powerful strength.

CSO: 4005/1297

CENTRAL SOUTH REGION

PRC SOURCE SAYS SHENZHEN MAYOR TO BE REPLACED 'SOON'

HK141433 Hong Kong AFP in English 1404 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, Aug 14 (AFP)--The mayor of China's special economic zone (SEZ) of Shenzhen, bordering Hong Kong, Liang Xiang, is soon to be replaced, a well-informed Chinese source said here today.

The source said the new mayor would be Li Hao, currently a deputy secretary general of the State Council.

No reason was given for the planned move, which comes two months after China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, expressed doubts about the success of Shenzhen, one of four SEZ's set up in the country to attract foreign capital and technology.

Some Chinese leaders have charged that Shenzhen, the most developed of the special economic zones, costs China more than it brings in.

But Western diplomats here said that Mr Liang's replacement, which has yet to be officially confirmed, should not necessarily be interpreted as a punishment against him.

They said Mr Liang, reportedly close to Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang, could be in line for a promotion.

News of the change came after Shenzhen authorities recently said they planned to create a special body to crack down on corruption, which has grown to worrying levels there, observers said.

Mr. Deng said at the end of June that the SEZ of Shenzhen was an "experiment" whose success had yet to be proved. He added that authorities hoped it would succeed, but that if not, they would learn lessons from it.

Early last month, Mr Liang defended his administration of Shenzhen. In apparent response to critics' charge of its high cost to the state, Mr Liang stressed that 87 percent of the major infrastructure work there had been financed by foreign investment or bank loans.

Mr. Liang, whose comments were reported by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA), added that 600 million dollars' worth of contracts had been signed with

foreign firms in the first half of 1985, up 25 per cent over the same period last year.

Four special economic zones have been established in China under Mr Deng--Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in southern Guangdong Province and Xiamen in Fujian Province opposite Taiwan.

Shenzhen, the only one which has really developed economically, rapidly became a symbol of Mr Deng's policy of economic opening up to the outside world.

CSO: 400/350

GUANGXI STRESSES GOOD THINGS FOR TEACHERS

HK131228 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] In order to implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the education system through practical actions and the circular issued by the regional CPC Committee on earnestly studying the decision of the CPC Central Committee, the regional CPC Committee and people's government decided that party and government leaders at all levels and the relevant organs, while properly carrying out the work of respecting teachers and education, must do some good practical things in regard to education around this year's teachers' day.

First, leaders at regional, prefectural, city, and county levels must call on teachers in various schools, including kindergartens, listen to their opinions, and help solve their concrete problems before teachers' day.

Second, all regional level units must provide as many spare goods, books, and instruments suitable to schools as possible. They must support schools in old revolutionary base areas and nearby schools which have difficulties.

Third, if regional, city, prefectural, and county departments and units have spare houses, they should temporarily rent the houses to educational departments for training secondary and primary school teachers.

Fourth, before [words indistinct], some 200 cadres should be selected from regional organs and institutions to form lecturing teams which should be dispatched to all prefectures, cities, and counties to train secondary and primary school teachers for a year. The wages, bonuses, medical fees, and travel expenses of the members of the lecturing teams should be charged to their own units.

Fifth, educational funds should be increased by 25 million yuan from the region's floating funds. In addition to the 19 million yuan which have already been appropriated, 6 million yuan more should be appropriated, mainly to train secondary and primary school teachers and build training bases.

Sixth, it is necessary to give priority to carrying out the wage reform of secondary and primary school teachers and to issue, if possible, the readjusted wages to secondary and primary school teachers before teachers' day.

Seventh, in the wage reform, the wages of teachers in people-run schools should be reasonably increased. The concrete methods in this respect should be formulated by the regional people's government.

Eighth, judicial departments in all areas should seriously investigate and deal with the illegal acts of beating and persecuting teachers and encroaching upon the rights and interests of schools.

CSO: 4005/1315

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN APPROVES PLA REFORM SUGGESTIONS

HK170802 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Not long ago, the provincial CPC committee and government approved and relayed suggestions of the Hunan Provincial Military District on carrying out reform of the army structure and streamlining and reorganizing the armed forces, and wrote comments on the suggestions which were distributed to units above the county and regimental level in the province. They also called on all units to carry out the suggestions.

The comments said: CPC committees and governments at all levels must fully understand the importance of the important policy decision of streamlining and reorganizing the armed forces, actively support and assist on their own initiative the army units of the Provincial Military District and the PLA stationed in all localities to properly streamline and reorganize the armed forces, and strengthen their leadership over the people's armed force departments. No units are allowed to ask for land and houses from the army or occupy their property to take advantage of streamlining and reorganizing the armed forces. The funds which local governments originally allocated to the people's armed force departments should be allocated to them so as to ensure the smooth progress of the streamlining and reorganizing of the armed forces. The Provincial Military District put forth four suggestions on properly streamlining and reorganizing the armed forces:

1. Earnestly study the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and unify people's ideology to correspond with the important policy decision of the CPC Central Committee and its Military commission.
2. Strictly perform one's duties and grasp all work according to plans, and continue to create a situation in militia and reserve service work.
3. Strengthen financial control, and continue to do well in production and business operations.
4. Request local CPC committee and governments to support the army units of the Provincial Military District and the PLA stationed in all localities to properly streamline and reorganize the armed forces.

JPRS-CPS-85-095
16 September 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS VISIT HUNAN SCHOOLS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

HK141342 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Aug
85

[Excerpt] From 5 to 11 August, provincial CPC Committee and government leading comrades Mao Zhiyong, Liu Zheng, Liu Fusheng, Chen Bangzhu, Wang Xiangtian, (Xia Ganzhong), and (Shen Yueqing) visited some universities, colleges, and secondary vocational and technical schools, where they conducted investigations and studies, gathered opinions, and effectively solved concrete problems.

From 5 August on, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government visited the Central China Industrial University, Hunan University, and Hunan Teachers' University, the Changsha Communications College, the Changsha Water Conservancy Teachers' College, the Hunan Medical Science College, the Hunan Finance College, the Central-South China Forestry Science College, Xiangtan University, the Xiangtan Mineral Industry College, the Preparatory Office of the Xiangtan Normal College, the No. 1 and 2 secondary vocational schools of Xiangtan, and the No. 1 Technical School of Xiangtan. They listened to reports given by the universities, colleges, and schools; visited campuses and teaching facilities; and inquired in detail about the life of the teachers and students. They proposed important suggestions on educational reform, the developmental scale, and the ideological and political work of the colleges, universities, and schools. They also studied and solved some concrete problems.

CSO: 4005/1315

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HOLDS PHONE CONFERENCE ON BANNING PORNOGRAPHY

HK131254 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Yesterday evening the regional CPC Committee held a telephone conference on arrangements for further measures to ban pornographic goods and videotapes.

(Lin Chaoqun), standing committee member of the regional CPC Committee, presided over the conference. Tao Aiying, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the conference.

Comrade Tao Aiying said: Due to the importance attached by CPC committees at all levels to the matter, the broad masses have been initially mobilized and great achievements have been made in this respect. However, one or two areas and units have failed to fully realize the harm of pornography and have failed to pay sufficient attention to the work of banning pornography, thus hampering the progress of the prohibition. Some criminal elements have not yet been punished.

On behalf of the regional CPC Committee, Comrade Tao Aiying put forth several suggestions on prohibiting pornography in the next stage:

First, it is necessary to further unify ideological understanding, to strengthen leadership, and to grasp in an all-round way all links in the prohibition according to the plans of the central leadership, including publicizing and conducting education in prohibiting pornography, in expanding the scope of prohibition, hitting hard at criminals, and strengthening control. Comrades in charge of the work must personally take up responsibility, give concrete guidance, and strengthen the role of organs in charge of the prohibition work.

Second, it is necessary to organize main forces to thoroughly investigate and hit hard at activities related to pornography. Through investigations and correction, all facts should be thoroughly investigated. Those activities that should be hit hard at must be hit hard at and goods that should be sealed and confiscated must be sealed and confiscated. If units and individuals refuse to hand over their verified pornographic goods within a time limit, public security organs should deal with them

according to the law. Those centers showing videotapes which have not yet been registered and approved should be closed immediately. It is necessary to revoke the business licenses of those videotape centers which once showed pornographic videotapes. It is necessary to bring about a social mood where those who show pornographic videotapes will feel guilty and those who watch them will feel ashamed, so as to resist pornography.

Third, it is necessary to grasp essential points and thoroughly investigate and deal with all cases in this respect. It is necessary to grasp leads to major and important cases and make a breakthrough.

Fourth, it is necessary to treat those institutions and units which have shown pornographic videotapes in the past as the major targets and to firmly grasp investigations and checks in these units and institutions in connection with the ongoing party rectification and the correction of new malpractices.

The smuggling and reselling of pornographic videotapes is fairly serious in Beihei, Wuzhou, and Guilin cities. The CPC committees of these three cities must firmly grasp this work.

CSO: 4005/1315

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES STREAMLINING—Guangdong Military District yesterday convened a conference of first political commissars of military subdistricts and prefectural and city CPC committee secretaries. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Xie Fei attended and spoke. Guangdong Military District Commander Zhang Juhui conveyed the basic spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission and spoke on the principles and guidelines for and the great significance of structural reform, streamlining, and reorganization in the armed forces, and the tasks and arrangements for streamlining and reorganizing the provincial military district units. He also gave some views on how to work in concert to make a success of streamlining and reorganization. Comrade Xie Fei said in his speech: The local party committees and government must in all respects provide vigorous support for structural reform, streamlining, and reorganization of the armed forces. They must warmly welcome and accept as many demobilized cadres as are sent, and also make proper arrangements and organize employment for them. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Aug 85]

YOUNG PIONEERS CONGRESS HELD—The first provincial congress of Young Pioneers was grandly held at the provincial CPC Committee auditorium this morning. Some 1,200 people attended today's meeting, of whom 220 were full delegates. Among the full delegates were representatives of Young Pioneers, Young Pioneer instructors, and advanced personnel engaged in children's work. They were from 15 prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities in the province and represented some 6 million Young Pioneers and 190,000 Young Pioneer instructors. Provincial party, government, and army leaders Mao Zhiyong, Liu Fusheng, Shen Ruiting, (Li Jianguo), Wang Zhiguo, Liu Yanan, Luo Qiuyue, Ji Zhaoqing, Cao Guozhi, and (Gu Shangjin) attended the congress. (Li Jianguo), standing committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delivered an opening speech at the congress. Liu Fusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and Government. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 85]

PLANT EXPLOSIONS--On 17 August, a violent explosion occurred in the Liuzhou locomotive and rolling stock plant, causing a power failure, affecting the water supply and production, and inflicting serious losses. Fifteen people were wounded and eight others are missing. At 1720 on 17 August, a truck loaded with liquefied petroleum gas cylinders exploded at the liquefaction station of the plant while a leak test was being carried out. Immediately after the accident, leaders of the plant organized people to rescue the wounded and keep the scene of the accident intact. Leaders of the city CPC Committee and government, the Liuzhou Railway Bureau, army units stationed nearby, and the departments concerned hurried to the scene to find out about the situation and to deal with the aftermath of the accident. When our reporter arrived on the scene, all the wounded had already been sent to the hospital. [Text] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Aug 85]

GUANGXI FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION ON AFFORESTATION--Nanning, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has reforested 40,000 hectares of hillside fields since last year. Tung, tea oil, and aniseed trees, as well as trees for timber have been planted, an official of the local agricultural department said here today. The drive is aimed at halting soil erosion caused by reclamation a few years ago, when grain production was overemphasized. Last year, the Beijing Central Government instructed in a document that Guangxi should convert hillside fields into forests because the poor soil there is inadequate for boosting grain production. The government has allocated 300,000 tons of grain, 30 million meters of cotton cloth, and 10,000 tons of cotton to support local people in their afforestation efforts. Hilly areas account for 76.21 percent of the 230,000 sq km in Guangxi. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 11 Aug 85]

QUANGXI LEADER STRESSES REFORM SUPPORT--On the afternoon of 7 August, Quangxi Regional CPC Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang visited the comrades attending a meeting of party committee secretaries in the Nanning City Military Subdistrict and spoke on how to implement the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission and the circular of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on respecting and cherishing the army and actively supporting its reforms and building. Comrade Chen Huiguang stressed: The structural reforms, streamlining, and reorganization of the PLA represent a strategic policy decision made by the CPC Central Committee for strengthening the modernization of the armed forces in the new historical period. It is a major measure for subordinating the armed forces to the overall picture of national economic construction. The party committees at all levels must seriously study and implement the circular of the CPC Central Committee and State Council.

CSO: 4005/1297

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN MEETING DISCUSSES BUILDING THIRD ECHELON

HK150641 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT
14 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The organization department of the provincial CPC committee held a meeting of directors of prefectural and city CPC committee organization departments from 6 to 10 August to look into the question of further strengthening and readjusting county-level leadership groups and continuing to grasp the building of the third echelon. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences and information in this work since the structural reform, pointed out the current problems in organization work, and made arrangements for work in the second half of the year.

The meeting stressed: Further readjusting the leadership groups is one of the four main tasks to be tackled by the whole party this year. In the previous period, in connection with first and second-stage party rectification, we basically completed the readjustment of the leadership groups at provincial, prefectural, and city levels. Party rectification in the counties and city districts is now entering the phase of rectification and correction. The task of further strengthening the leadership groups at county and city district levels is now placed on our agenda. We must get a good grasp of this without missing the time.

The meeting demanded that in general members of party and government leadership groups of the counties and city districts should be comrades in their 50's, 40's, and 30's. The average age should be kept below 45. An echeloned age structure thin at both ends and thick in the middle should be formed. The educational standards of these leadership groups must meet the demands of the central and provincial CPC committees; they must attain a high educational standard before the end of next year. The leadership groups should have a rational functional structure with specialists in many fields.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out at the meeting that organization work must better serve the building of the two civilizations. It is essential to correctly and fully

implement the principle of four transformations of the cadre force and uphold the principle of ability and political integrity. When readjusting the county leadership groups, we must correctly handle the relationship between readjustment and stability. We must strengthen the party's grassroots organizational work and continue to get a good grasp of building and third echelon and of implementing the policies on intellectuals and other policies.

CSO: 4005/1318

SOUTHWEST REGION

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS, NON-PARTY PERSONAGES HELD

HK141516 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] This morning, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of responsible persons of Yunnan branches of all democratic parties and non-party democratic personages to exchange views on personnel arrangements for the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee.

At the meeting, Liu Shusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke of the suggestions put forth by the provincial CPC committee on personnel arrangements for the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, and gave a briefing on a proposed namelist of the chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress, provincial governor, and provincial vice governor, who will be elected at the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress. He also gave a briefing on a proposed namelist of the chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, who will be elected at the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee.

The responsible persons of all local organizations of democratic parties and non-party democratic personages successively delivered speeches at the meeting.

They believed that the new leading members of the provincial government proposed by the provincial CPC committee are in the prime of life and have some work experience, and they meet the four requirements on cadres. The new leading members of the provincial people's congress, and the provincial CPPCC committee represent people of various circles, so we unanimously approve them.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech. He said: This has been a good meeting. You have not only reached consensus on the proposed namelists put forth by the provincial CPC committee, but have also raised many valuable suggestions on the future work of the provincial CPC Committee and government. I hereby extend gratitude to you. To develop Yunnan's

economy, the key lies in science and technology. The educational front is charged with the important task of providing qualified talented people for the four modernizations. The provincial CPC committee should further strengthen their leadership over education. We also hope that you comrades here will act as good advisors to the provincial CPC Committee so that Yunnan can make rapid progress in education and other work.

Responsible persons of local organizations of democratic parties and non-party democratic personages attending the meeting included Yang Kecheng, Yang Ming, Qu Zhongxiang, Zhang Xiangshi, Jin Qiongying, (Yang Chunzhou), (Yang Meijun), (Lai Chiqiu), (Lin Nanyuan), (Zhao Tongli), (Chen Rongjia), (Zhang Ruqiu), (Wang Zhaoming) and (Yu Jianqu). Zhu Jiabi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and Wang Jieshan and Huang Ping, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting were (Yang Yitang), director of the provincial CP^ Committee united front work department (Li Ji), deputy director of the provincial CPC committee united front work department and (Jiang Jie), deputy director of the provincial CPC committee organizational department.

CSO: 4005/1318

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN SECRETARY ATTENDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDUM MEETING

HK141520 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the presidium of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress held its second meeting. Liu Minghui, executive chairman of the presidium and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting.

The participants first listened to a report by Wang Shichao, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and chairman of the budget committee of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress, on examination of the final financial statement for 1984 and the draft budget for 1985, and adopted the report.

Adopted at the meeting were a draft resolution on a government work report, a draft resolution on the plan for economics and social development in the province for 1985, a draft resolution on the province's financial statement for 1984 and the financial budget for 1985, and a draft resolution on accepting the resignation of some members of the provincial people's congress standing committee and the provincial people's government. A decision was also made at the meeting to submit the resolutions to the session for examination and approval.

Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting as a non-voting delegate.

CSO: 4005/1318

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

NEW CPPCC LEADERS—Kunming, 14 Aug (XINHUA)—The Third Meeting of the Fifth Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee that closed today elected Liang Jia chairman of the committee and Yang Yitang, Yang Chunzhou, Dao Shixun, and Yang Weijun vice chairmen. The meeting also elected 17 new standing committee members of the Provincial CPPCC Committee. Because of old age, Zhu Jiabi resigned from the post of chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, and Wang Jiesan, Zeng Yusheng, and Wang Qiming from the posts of vice chairmen. Due to transfer of work, Yang Ming and Long Zehui can no longer assume the posts of vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1533 GMT 14 Aug 85]

CHANGING STREET NAMES—On 31 July the Lhasa City government issued a circular on changing the names of the first batch of major streets, parks and administration offices in the downtown area of the city. The circular stated: Most names of the streets, parks and administration offices in downtown Lhasa were first given in the Han language and then translated into Tibetan. Some of them are direct from the Han language and some are products of extreme leftism during the Cultural Revolution. In order to reflect that Lhasa is an ancient cultural city and to make the names of the streets, parks, and administration offices more acceptable to the masses, the Lhasa City People's government decided to change the names of major streets, parks, and administration offices in Downtown Lhasa. The new names will be effective as of 15 August. [Excerpt] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Aug 85]

CLOSE OF CPPCC SESSION—The third session of the fifth Yunnan Provincial CPPCC concluded this afternoon. Present at the conclusion were Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; He Zhiqiang and Liu Shusheng, deputy secretaries; Li Xingwang, chairman of the provincial advisory commission; Yin Jun, secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission; Liu Minghui, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and vice chairmen Sun Yuting, Qi Shan, Wang Shaoyan, Zhang Zizai, Yan Yiquan, Li Guiving, Ma Wendong, Wang Shichao, and Wang Lianfang; and vice governors Chen

Living and Li Zengyou. The session elected Liang Jia chairman of the provincial CPPCC and (Yang Yitang), (Yang Chunzhou), (Dao Shixun), and (Yang Weijun) as vice chairmen. [Excerpts] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 85]

HU JINTAO ATTENDS YOUNG PIONEER CONGRESS--The first Guizhou congress of Young Pioneers concluded on 10 August after 6 days in session. The closing ceremony was attended by Hu Yintao, Zhang Yuqin, and other leading comrades of the party, government, and army. [Excerpts] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Aug 85]

TIBETAN ATTORNEYS--Lhasa, 14 August (Xinhua)--More and more Tibetan people are now using the law to defend their legal rights, with the help of the first batch of their own attorneys. Among 10 professional attorneys serving in a notary office established in Lhasa, capital of the autonomous region, in 1981, seven are Tibetan, including one woman. All of them have received special education at institutes of political science and law in other provinces of China. They can use both the Tibetan and Chinese languages. At the southwest institute of political science and law in Chongqing, Sichuan Province there are 30 Tibetan students of law. Ten local enterprises, including the Tibet construction company and the Ihasa housing development company, employ attorneys as permanent legal advisors. [Text] [Beining XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 14 Aug 85]

CSO: 4000/340

NORTH REGION

BEIJING HOLDS FIRST MUNICIPAL YOUNG PIONEERS CONGRESS

SK110610 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The first congress of the Beijing Municipal Young Pioneers opened on 28 July.

Attending the congress were more than 300 Young Pioneers members from various districts and counties throughout the municipality, who represent the more than 900,000 members of the Young Pioneers in the municipality. The youngest delegate is only 7 years old. This is the first time the Young Pioneers have discussed their organizational work by assuming the role of youthful masters.

Attending the congress were responsible comrades from the Central CYL Committee, and the municipal People's Government. The responsible comrade of the municipal CPC Committee delivered a speech at the congress, in which he stated: The Young Pioneers constitute a school in which communism is studied and an organization that lays a foundation and provides a basis for the new communist successors of the present generation. Therefore, the Young Pioneers should be ready to launch a struggle for communism by taking this clear-cut stand. They should be vanguards in the municipal programs of carrying out the "five-stresses, four-beauties and three-loves" campaign and building the socialist spiritual civilization. They should regard as their own morale the practice of being the masters of society, stressing civilized activities, cherishing labor work, and abiding by the discipline. He urged the entire society to cherish the Young Pioneers members with utmost enthusiasm, to show concern for the Young Pioneers' work, and to do practical deeds for them.

The first congress of this municipal Young Pioneers will last for 2 days.

CSO: 4005/1296

NORTH REGION

CHEN XITONG ATTENDS ARMY DAY CELEBRATION

SK120328 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] In order to mark the "1 August" Army Day, the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government, consecutively, held literary and art soirees at the theater of the Beijing Exhibition Hall and the outdoor theater of Zhongshan Park on the evenings of 27 and 28 July in honor of the commanders and fighters from the PLA units stationed in Beijing Municipality, the Beijing Garrison, the cadres and policemen of the Beijing armed police forces, and the retired army cadres and cadres who are on convalescence leave.

Among those who were invited to the soirees were nearly 10,000 people, including Han Haizhi, deputy chief of the General Staff; Zhou Henryuan, deputy director of the General Political Department; Zong Shunliu, deputy director of the General Logistics Department, Yan Tongmao, commander of the Beijing Garrison; leading comrades from the major PLA units stationed in Beijing Municipality; commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Beijing Municipality; cadres and policemen of the Beijing armed police force; and retired army cadres and cadres who are on convalescence leave. Prior to the performances, the cadres and fighters sang revolutionary songs in groups. The theaters resounded with the songs that rose in succession, showing the high fighting will of the PLA commanders and fighters.

Attending the soirees were leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and the municipal People's Government, including Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality. In accompanying the PLA guests on the festive occasion, they viewed the performances presented by the China Beijing-Opera Institute and the Beijing Opera Institute.

CSO: 4005/1296

NORTH REGION

MILITARY URGES VETS TO SUPPORT REFORM

OW141157 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0802 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Article by reporter Ye Xulin and correspondent Liu Hongwei]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Aug (XINHUA)--While informing the retired veterans of the Central Military Commission's guidelines on reduction-in-strength reorganization, principal leading comrades of the Beijing Military Region recently urged these retired veterans to consider the overall needs, heighten their party spirit, and support various projects of reform in the military. Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, maintained that this practice should be encouraged.

Since an increasing number of veteran cadres have been retiring from the military region in recent years, it has become an important task to show concern for them in the political area, keep them informed of the current situation, and enlist their support for the various projects of reform in the military. After analyzing the situation, members of the new leading body of the Beijing Military Region, headed by Commander Qin Jiwei and Political Commissar Yang Baibing, began to organize the veteran comrades to study the current situation. Qin Jiwei himself has conveyed to over 600 retired veteran cadres the Military Commission's guidelines on the military's structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization, the far-reaching significance of reform in accelerating military modernization, and the development of the Beijing Military Region's reduction-in-strength projects. In his speech he especially hailed certain veteran comrades for their active support of the reform and their lofty spirit of continuing to work for the party after retirement. In his speech, Yang Baibing urged veteran comrades to work in coordination with the military region and to lend their support for all projects of reform and reorganization. After hearing their talks, many retired cadres pledged to be promoters of reform. They have written letters to or called on the new leading body of the Beijing Military Region to present their proposals on reforming its operation and on how to intensify ideological and political work under the new situation. When asked by their children or relatives in the military to put in a good word for them, or to open a "back door" for them, some comrades immediately held family meetings or wrote to their children or relatives to express their determination not to interfere with the work of the new leading body. The comrades urged their relatives to treat their departure or retention with a proper attitude and to let the party decide everything for them.

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON SUPPORTING DISASTER AREAS

SK122301 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] At the rally of responsible cadres of various organs at the regional level, Bu He, chairman of the region, called on all localities to strengthen leadership over the disaster relief work and to adopt effective measures to help people in disaster-stricken areas conquer disasters.

Comrade Bu He said: Since this spring, Ulanqab League and Xingan League, in particular (Houshan) area in Ulanqab League, have suffered serious drought. Since the beginning of this summer, the upper reaches of Xiliao He have suffered rainstorms and mountain torrents. In facing such disasters, all departments should try every means possible to support the people in disaster-stricken areas. Industrial and communications, financial and trade, agricultural and animal husbandry, and civil administrative departments should [words indistinct] organize traditional disaster-relief measures to collect, process, and produce special local products and to develop the production of industrial and sideline products, and should simultaneously encourage and support peasants to run tertiary industry in urban areas. Industrial and commercial tax departments should proceed from aiding and helping disaster-stricken people by engaging in production, and formulate several preferential policies for running industry and sideline occupation in disaster-stricken areas and for disaster-stricken people running service trade in urban areas. State organs at all levels, schools, enterprises and establishments, and PLA units should mobilize the broad masses of staff and workers and commanders and fighters to carry forward the communist spirit and to help disaster-stricken people solve difficulties with practical deeds. Commercial departments and supply and marketing cooperatives should conscientiously study and improve the purchasing and marketing work of disaster-stricken areas, abide by the disaster-relief principles to purchase all farm and sideline products and special local products produced by the disaster-stricken people, and enthusiastically open markets for selling these products. Financial departments should make a unified plan in the latter half of this year when the money market is extremely tight to give priority to ensuring sufficient funds for the products produced by disaster-stricken areas. All localities should further sum up experiences and draw lessons to further attend to the basic construction in rural and pastoral areas and to enhance the ability in combating natural disasters.

CSO: 4005/1296

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON DISCIPLINE EDUCATION

SK111348 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The propaganda department under the autonomous regional CPC Committee recently issued a circular urging localities throughout the region to continuously conduct penetrating and lasting education on harboring ideals and abiding by discipline.

The circular states: Since March this year, party organizations at all levels throughout the region have conducted education in a more extensive way on harboring ideals and abiding by discipline among the broad masses of cadres and the people, resulting in the enhancement to varying degrees of the people's consciousness. However, judging from the region's general situation, the scope of the education in this regard has lagged far behind the demand set forth by the central authorities. Therefore, the circular urges the localities and units to first steadily deepen their study campaign on the basis of their former achievements in study. Second, they should concentrate on dealing with newly developed malpractices in line with the current reality and the ideological problems cropping up in this stage. Through education, it is imperative to enable the broad masses of party members to further strengthen party spirit. It is also imperative to strictly enforce party discipline in order to stimulate and educate the cadres and the people of various nationalities to make concerted efforts to foster the social morale of stability and unity and of going all-out to make advances and to ensure and promote smooth progress in conducting reforms.

The circular stresses: In conducting education in this regard, efforts should be made to uphold the principle of proceeding from reality and carrying out education at every level by focusing on certain problems in order to prevent the practice of lacking sustained efforts in conducting this education, simplifying education processes arbitrarily, and indulging in formalism.

CSO: 4005/1296

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON NATIONALITIES EDUCATION

SK160315 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
14 Aug 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 13 August, at the regional meeting on the work of pastoral areas, Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the region, stressed that pastoral areas should strengthen education among minority nationalities.

After summing up the achievements scored by the region in the education for minority nationalities since the 1984 regional meeting on the work of pastoral work, Comrade Zhao Zhihong emphatically spoke on the opinions and demands for developing future education work among minority nationalities in pastoral areas. He first stressed that the construction of pastoral areas should be based on education, and the education for minority nationalities should be developed in line with the specific situation of pastoral areas with an aim to strengthen the unity among minority nationalities, accelerate the construction of pastoral areas, and serve the production and livelihood of the masses in pastoral areas.

Speaking of the work of making education universal in pastoral areas, Comrade Zhao Zhihong said: At present, we should attend to running the public central primary schools in sums of pastoral areas, with the boarding system and grant-in-aid system as the focus. Each sum should assign one leader to serve as principal of such primary schools concurrently for a period of 5, 10, or 20 years. All local youngsters who have attended primary schools should be organized to receive a short-term training in order to enable them to become cadres of sums and gachas or become the backbone members of specialized households and town and township enterprises.

He said: We should pay attention to the professional and technical education in pastoral areas. On the premise of ensuring and improving the teaching quality, all higher learning institutions and all middle and primary schools should sponsor short-term vocational classes for pastoral areas. Comrade Zhao Zhihong stressed: In pastoral areas, the elimination of illiteracy should be combined with the popularization of elementary practical technology and knowledge.

CSO: 4005/1314

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

ACTING MUNICIPAL CPPCC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN--The 25th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Municipal CPPCC Committee was held on 16 July. The meeting approved the resignation submitted by Fan Jin, chairman of the Sixth Municipal CPPCC Committee, from her positions as chairman, Standing Committee member, and member of the municipal CPPCC Committee, taking her health into consideration. Prior to the convocation of the fourth session of the Sixth Municipal CPPCC Committee, at which a new chairman will be elected, Gao Ge, vice chairman of the Municipal CPPCC Committee, was appointed acting chairman of the Municipal CPPCC Committee. Comrade Fan Jin will remain in her post of vice chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.
[Text] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 85 p 1]

CSO: 4005/1296

NORTHEAST REGION

CHINESE TV REPORTS SMASHING HIGH-LEVEL HEILONGJIANG CRIME RING

HK061302 Hong Kong AFP in English 1257 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 Aug (AFP)— Five people were sentenced to death and at least two high-ranking officials sacked after authorities in northeast China smashed a 60-member criminal ring involving children of top-level cadres, Chinese television reported today.

The report said the 6-member gang, which included 24 family members of City cadres, had committed some 139 cases of theft, robbery and rape in Beian City, Heilongjiang Province, before it was brought to justice last December.

The case had not been previously reported.

The head of the Beian City People's Congress, Rein Zhilong, and the deputy head of the City People's Consultative Committee had been recently expelled from the party and sacked from their jobs for failing to stop their family members' illegal activities, the report said.

Five people were sentenced to death, four received suspended death sentences and others received varying prison terms according to their crimes, the report said.

The report said the party Central Discipline Commission had revealed the incidents in an August 3 directive urging punishment of the cadres who failed to discipline their family members.

The sentences had been delivered by the Heilongjiang Province supreme court last December, the report said.

CSO: 4000/337

NORTHEAST REGION

LI GUIXIAN VISITS PLA UNITS IN FLOODING AREAS

SK150501 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 August, leading comrades including Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Peng Xiangsong, vice governor of the province, went to the Shenyang PLA units to inform them of the emergency situation in the flooding and disaster situation in Xinmin, Liaozhong, and Taian Counties in the lower reaches of the Liao He. The party committee of the Shenyang PLA units attached great importance to the information and took emergency measures immediately. They issued an emergency directive to the PLA units stationed in the province, urging the units stationed in serious disaster-stricken areas to make full preparations for going to the flood-combat forefront at all times. The leading officers of the Shenyang PLA units instructed the Armed Forces that efforts should be made to regard the flooding situation as guarding against enemies and the disaster situation, as an emergency order. The PLA units should fight at those endangered areas. At present, more than 3,000 commanders and fighters of the Shenyang PLA units have plunged into the forefront of combating the flood and salvaging the flooded areas and more than 10,000 commanders and fighters have made full preparations for operational orders.

The leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and the Shenyang PLA units unanimously expressed that the localities and the PLA units should make concerted efforts and unite as one in combating the flood in order to resolutely overcome the threat of the flood peak in the lower reaches of the Liao He.

CSO: 4005/1328

NORTHEAST REGION

RELIEF OPERATION UNDER WAY FOR DANDONG, LIAONING

HK110215 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Aug 85 1:00 p.m.

[Text] Dandong, Liaoning—A massive relief operation is under way in this northeast China city after torrential rains and hailstorm brought flooding which killed 71 people, injured more than 2,000 and destroyed 110,000 homes.

Yesterday afternoon 46 truckloads of relief goods arrived in Dandong from the Liaoning provincial capital of Shenyang. They brought the latest supplies from round-the-clock relief and rescue work that has gone on since the disaster struck on July 20.

More than 11,000 people, including local party and government leaders, People's Liberation Army soldiers and others have taken part in the rescue work.

Lin Zhongwen, secretary of Dandong City Party Committee, and Zhen Ping, mayor of the city went to the most seriously flooded Fengcheng and Jiuliancheng areas to direct rescue work and organized people in danger to move to higher ground.

More than 135 vehicles of special households were mobilized to help rescue people surrounded by flood water.

Zhou Yufeng, a 28-year-old drove for more than 16 hours in succession to rescue trapped people. He ignored property even though he passed his own home nine times.

More than 189,000 articles of clothing, 44,000 yuan and 89,000 kilograms of grain were donated to the flood-stricken people from surrounding areas.

The city government gave 625,000 yuan to the rescue work.

Early this week, Li Desheng, political bureau member of the communist Party Central Committee, visited the severely damaged Jiuliancheng Town. He praised the people in Dandong for their efforts in the disastrous flood.

The flood, the most serious in the area since 1960, inundated more than 57,240 hectares of farmland and as many as 638,000 domestic animals and

poultry birds were killed, an official told CHINA DAILY in an exclusive interview.

In Dandong's Zheng An District and in the suburban Fengcheng and Kuandian counties, hailstorms raged for 20 minutes; the biggest hailstone found weighed 2 kilograms and was 14 cms in diameter.

The hailstone battered a wide area destroying more than 60,000 square meters of housing. More than 40 factories and storehouses were also hit.

Severe floods of the Yalu River, the Aihe River and other rivers and streams flowing across the city area brought the water level as high as 2.5 meters.

CSO: 4000/337

NORTHEAST REGION

TWO EMPLOYEES JAILED IN HARBIN HOTEL FIRE

OW121528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Harbin, August 12 (XINHUA)—A senior hotel employee was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with three years' probation by a district court here in this capital of China's northernmost Heilongjiang Province this afternoon.

Jiang Guoyun, 56, deputy chief of the security section of Harbin's Swan Hotel, was on duty when a major fire broke out April 19.

Ten persons lost their lives and seven others received injuries; damage to the hotel amounted to more than 250,000 yuan.

Gu Su, 19, an attendant of the hotel, was sentenced to three months in jail.

They were found guilty of neglecting their duties during the accident.

Jiang, who was in charge of the hotel's fire control, was the senior person on duty from 5:00 p.m. on April 18 to 8:00 a.m. the next morning. He deserted his post to spend the evening in the hotel's ballroom. As a result, he failed to notice that Gu, the attendant on the 11th floor where the fire broke out, had left his post without permission. Moreover, Jiang failed to take effective measures to put out the fire.

Gu was chatting with his colleagues on the eighth floor when the fire broke out.

Both Jiang and Gu pleaded guilty.

The court judgment said that Gu was given a lighter punishment because he took an active part in putting out the fire, where as Jiang did not.

CSO: 4000/337

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PUBLISHING HOUSE HOLDS FORUM ON ANNIVERSARY

SK190415 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] The TUIXIU SHENGHUO ZAZHI [RETIREMENT LIFE MAGAZINE] publishing house, which turns out the country's only comprehensive magazine in service of veteran comrades, held a forum in Harbin City on 14 August, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the publishing house's founding. By making a special trip from Beijing Municipality to Harbin City, Wang Dingguo and Liao Mosha, members of the National CPPCC Committee and advisers to the magazine, and (Yi Jin) and (Chen Shiqing), special correspondents of the periodical publishing house, attended the forum.

The magazine is sponsored by the Organizational Department under the provincial CPC Committee.

At the forum, Comrade Wang Dingguo delivered a speech in which he highly praised the provincial CPC Committee for unning a good magazine for the older generation throughout the country and enabling these veteran comrades to enrich their livelihood, to prolong their life, and to spend their later years peacefully. He urged the magazine to play a greater role in publicizing the deeds done by the veteran comrades in making contributions in their later years, to educating juveniles. At the forum, he also presented Comrade Liao Mosha's calligraphy and poem written in honor of the periodical publishing house.

Attending the forum were Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Fei, secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the provincial CPC Committee and adviser to the periodical publishing house; (Jiang Zhaojian), deputy secretary general of the Organizational Department under the provincial CPC Committee; and (Liu Weixian), deputy director of the bureau in charge of veteran-cadre affairs under the provincial CPC Committee.

CSO: 4005/1328

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LIAONING: PLA FIGHTS NATURAL DISASTERS—Some 10,000 soldiers of the PLA units stationed in Dandong have participated in the flood combating work. Since 21 July, Dandong City has been hit by rainstorms, hailstorms and floods on many occasions. During critical times commanders and fighters of various PLA units stationed in Dandong have immediately gone into action, and organized themselves as a large emergency contingent to help the people in various disaster-stricken areas to resume production and livelihood. They have done rush repairs at 10 breaches of river dikes, repaired 1,189 meters of destroyed dykes with 33,000 cubic meters of earth and stones, rushed to repair 38 km of roads, 2 bridges and many dangerous sections, rescued 7,954 persons in distress, and temporarily settled 2,800 persons. Thanks to their efforts, transport service has been restored on 21 highways and railways at or above the county level, and the damage to the state and the people have been reduced. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Aug 85 SK]

LIAONING: MILITIAMEN COMBAT FLOODS—Since the flood season, the Liaoning Provincial Military District and People's Armed Forces departments at all levels under the provincial military district have enthusiastically mobilized and organized militiamen across the province to participate in flood combat and emergency work. As of 15 August, more than 122,000 militiamen across the province were bravely fighting in the forefront of the flood-combat and emergency-relief struggle. As early as 22 July, the provincial military district published an open telegram to the people's armed forces departments at all levels across the province to go all out to engage in flood combat and emergency work. The provincial military district organized a flood-combat command post. Principal leading comrades were personally on duty. On 25 July, many sections of the Shenyang-Dandong railway line and many roads were destroyed by flood waters. (Liu Rui), commander of the Dandong military sub-district; (Liu Benzao), political commissar of the military subdistrict; and (Sun Hongnian), deputy chief of staff of the military subdistrict, immediately arrived at the scene of accidents to transfer many command militiamen to rush to the rescue of people in distress and to mend railway lines and roads. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Aug 85 SK]

HEILONGJIANG RADIO STATION ANNIVERSARY--The date 20 August 1985 will mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Heilongjiang People's Broadcasting Station. This broadcasting station was returned to the hands of the people on 20 August 1945 and became the first local people's broadcasting station under the party's leadership. In the 40 years since the establishment of this station, great changes have taken place. It became our province's broadcasting center. At present, it has 41 relay stations, including 5 stations directly under the broadcasting station, across various localities across the province, and it has formed a medium- and short-wave broadcasting coverage network. The radio programs developed from one channel broadcast during the early period of the station's establishment to three channel broadcasts. The broadcasting hours extended from 6 hours daily during the early period of the station's establishment to 26 hours and 15 minutes daily. This station began broadcasting television programs in 1958 and Korean language programs in 1963. This year it has also opened a channel with stereo programs.

HEILONGJIANG: CELEBRATES VICTORY WITH JAPAN--The provincial cultural department and the Changchun film studio jointly sponsored a ceremony for the premiere of the film ("Death Testimony") at the Harbin Beifang Theater today in order to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war of resistance against Japan. Attending the ceremony were leaders of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, including Li Lian, Liu Chengguo, Zhang Xiangling, Wang Feng, Wang Fei, and Jing Bowen, and (Li Min), (Zhang Ruilin), and (Wang Minggui), veteran soldiers who participated in the war against Japan. Also attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of the Changchun Film Studio, and the director and screenwriter of the film ("Death Testimony"). The film was made by Changchun film studio in order to celebrate the 40th anniversary of victory in the war of resistance against Japan. The film reproduces the lofty moral character of the soldiers who bravely fought to liberate the Chinese people in the war of resistance against Japan in those days. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Aug 85 SK]

LIAONING ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING--From 6 to 8 August, members of the provincial advisory commission in Shenyang, Jinzhou, Fushun, and Chaoyang organized the first group gathering in (Xincheng). It was the first group gathering after the establishment of this provincial advisory commission. On behalf of the provincial advisory commission, Chen Yiguang, standing committee member of the provincial advisory commission, extended greetings to members at the gathering. Comrade Guo Feng, member of the central advisory commission, who is taking a vacation in Jinzhou, met with members participating in the gathering. He also exchanged opinions on how to better carry out the role of advisory commission member with them. Members respectively set forth opinions and suggestions on grasping the development of catering trade in the course of the urban economic reform, developing the two rural households, comprehensively managing public order, making efforts to improve party style in the course of party rectification, and enhancing the assessment and cultivation of new leading bodies and new cadres. They discussed ways to further conduct activities in the latter half of this year. Members respectively selected and set forth targets in conducting investigations and studies. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1020 GMT 12 Aug 85 SK]

LIAONING: HOUSING FOR TEACHERS—The Wafangdian City CPC Committee and government recently decided to do several solid deeds for teachers. The city CPC committee decided to allocate 200,000 yuan of funds this year, plus 150,000 yuan appropriated by the higher levels, to build residential quarters for teachers. Priority in supplying residential quarters must be granted to teachers in rural areas who have applied for housing. By 10 September, we must conclude the formality of moving to urban areas the families of teachers qualified for changing their rural residence registration in to urban residence registration. All villages must return payments that were in arrears to school teachers at people-run schools by Teachers' Day. A ton of coal should be sold at preferential prices every year to families of intellectuals with urban residence registration who are working in rural areas. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Aug 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/1328

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI HOLDS MEETING OF JOURNALISTS, EDITORS

HK100634 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The first meeting in the last 36 years of journalism circles in the Qinghai Plateau, a gathering of chief editors of five northwest newspapers, and invited chief editors from other newspapers at and above the provincial level in the country opened in Xining yesterday.

On behalf of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and government, Liu Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: Confucius once said that it is a joyful thing to greet friends from afar. Today you comrades have braved the extremely hot weather and made a long journey to come to the northwest and the Qinghai Plateau from all parts of the country. This is the greatest honor as well as the greatest encouragement and support for us.

This meeting of journalism circles is a good opportunity for us to learn from each other, to exchange our experiences, to learn from others' strong points to offset our weaknesses, and to make common progress. We hope that the participants will learn more about the northwest and Qinghai, publicize the northwest and Qinghai, and do various types of propaganda work so that more comrades in the country can know about the situation in the northwest and Qinghai. We welcome various talented people to come here to carry out their great plans, and we welcome ambitious people at home and abroad to come here to develop their causes. This is undoubtedly very encouraging for us, the builders on the plateau, and will have a great impact on speeding up the development and construction of this area and on building the beloved area of our motherland.

Zhong Peizhang, director of the information bureau of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, extended his warm congratulations to the meeting. He said: It is of great significance that the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee and government have invited chief editors of other provincial-level newspapers in the country to come to the meeting. With high ambition and with foresight, the central leadership has pointed out that at the end of this century, the focus of China's economic construction will be shifted to the northwest. It is of great significance that we have now invited comrades from all newspapers in the country to come here to exchange experiences and study the problem of how to give further publicity to developing Qinghai and the northwest among the people throughout the country, youth in particular.

Present were Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Song Lin, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Meng Yishan, political commissar of the provincial military district; and provincial Vice Governor Bainma Dandzin.

Dai Bang, vice president of the Chinese Federation of Journalism Society, was invited to attend the meeting.

Chen Yunfeng, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and head of the leading group of the meeting, presided over the meeting.

Some 79 delegates from 36 journalistic and propaganda departments and colleges and universities of 19 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions attended the meeting.

CS0:4005/1295

BRIEFS

IDENTITY CARDS MEETING—The provincial work meeting on issuing identity cards to citizens concluded yesterday. The meeting urged the party committees and governments at various levels to pool their efforts and do a good job in issuing identity cards to citizens. The meeting decided that Xian City should accomplish within this year the task of issuing the cards to citizens living in the four districts under its jurisdiction. The six districts under the jurisdiction of Xianyang, Baoji, and Tongchuan cities should accomplish the task during next year. If conditions permit, other prefectures and cities which have not been given a fixed time next year for issuing the cards may start the work ahead of schedule upon approval from the local party committee and government. Vice Governor Xu Shanlin attended the meeting and spoke. He pointed out: The issuance of identity cards to citizens concerns some tens of thousands of households. We must strengthen our leadership, make appropriate arrangements, propagate it in a comprehensive and in-depth way, mobilize and depend on the masses, and accomplish the task on time. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 14 Aug 85]

LI ZIQI URGES MORE PUBLICITY—Li Ziqi and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee have pointed out that it is necessary to carry out vigorous publicity for Gansu's mountains and rivers, to let more people know about the province. They gave this view when inspecting work in the provincial radio and television department on 7 August. [Excerpt] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Aug 85]

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS SEMINAR—The 7-day academic meeting on Dunhuang-Turpan study has concluded in Urumqi this morning. Through the academic exchanges, more than 150 participating experts and scholars from China and overseas promoted their friendship and unity. The seminar received 105 theses. During the meeting, the experts and scholars stated their views on such questions as the history, culture, democracy and religion of the Turpan area. Furthermore, scholars from Japan, the United States, and India discussed the status of Dunhuang-Turpan study in their countries. Last night, the regional CPC committee held a banquet receiving the experts and scholars from China and overseas who have dedicated themselves to the Dunhuang-Turpan study. The region's party and government leading comrades, including Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat and Janabil, attended the banquet. The participating scholars and experts from China and overseas will investigate Turpan on the spot tomorrow. [Text] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Aug 85]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA DEMOBILIZATION, STREAMLINING

Xinjiang Recruitment, Demobilization Meeting

HK180307 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] A conference on army recruitment convened by the Xinjiang Autonomous Region and military district concluded yesterday. The meeting made arrangements for recruitment and demobilization work this year.

Tomur Dauamat, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: The reduction of Armed Forces personnel by 1 million is a major reform of the armed forces structure since the founding of the state and an important strategic policy decision for strengthening the four modernizations and the building of the armed forces. The party committees and government at all levels in Xinjiang must cooperate with the Armed Forces. The government and the military service organs must strengthen leadership over recruitment work, proceeding from the overall picture in army building. The departments concerned must do a good job in propaganda, screening, recommendation, and other work.

This year rather a large number of fighters are being demobilized in the region, and the local departments concerned must make proper arrangements for the demobilized and injured fighters' and do a good job in preferential treatment for army dependents, to ease the worries of the cadres and fighters, strengthen army-people and army-government unity, and promote the building of the armed forces.

Leaders of Xinjiang Military District Ma Sen. (Aidezugfu Hasimu), (Tang Guangcai), (Zhang Defu), (Wang Enqing), and (Zhang Lingru) attended the meeting. Deputy Commander Ma Sen delivered a summation.

Sichuan MD Streamlining

HK131259 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the circular on respecting the cherishing the Army and vigorously supporting the armed forces in carrying out Army reform and building, CPC committees and governments at all levels in the province have actively reacted to the

circular and taken immediate action. While doing well in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, they have vigorously supported and assisted the streamlining and reorganization of the armed forces of the provincial military district, thus enhancing the determination of the armed forces in properly carrying out reform of the Army structure.

Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and provincial Governor Jiang Minkuan made a special visit to the provincial military district to listen to a report on how the military district had studied and implemented the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission. They pointed out that streamlining and reorganizing the Army is a strategic policy decision made by the CPC Central Committee to properly carry out Army building, as well as being a strategic policy decision to speed up economic construction of our country. This is an important task not only for the Army, but also for local party and government organs. The provincial committee and government will vigorously support the army in properly reforming the Army structure and streamlining and reorganizing the Army, properly resettle retired Army cadres, do their utmost to solve the difficulties of the Army, and make joint efforts to successfully fulfill the streamlining and reorganization task.

Yunnan's Pu Chaozhu on Streamlining

HK151118 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] PLA deputies attending the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress are determined to make new contributions in carrying out reform of the Army structure and streamlining and reorganizing the Armed Forces.

In his report, Pu Chaozhu pointed out that it is necessary to support the Army in carrying out reform of the Army structure and streamlining and reorganizing the Armed Forces, and to accelerate the pace of building our Army into a revolutionary, regular, and modern army. The deputies said that this is a great support and concern for the Army. For years all localities have been vigorously supporting the Army. For example, since the Lang Son defensive war, party and government organs at all levels and the broad masses in the province have vigorously supported the frontline and taken an active part in war preparations, thus making it possible for the Armed Forces to make contributions in defending the motherland. In supporting the Army to become a revolutionary, regular, and modern one, local governments in all areas have done quite a lot in helping the Armed Forces to remove worries and solve difficulties. In recent years in particular, the correct reforms in all localities and more employment opportunities have created conditions for resettling retired PLA cadres, demobilized PLA soldiers, wounded and disabled servicemen and family members of servicemen. Consequently, one batch of PLA cadres and soldiers after another have taken up new posts in building the four modernizations. Quite a few veteran comrades have been properly placed.

Some comrades in localities said: In the past we delightedly sent people to join the Army, now we are going to accept them as delightedly as before. All this is vigorous support to the Armed Forces. The Army will be confronted with heavy tasks for reforming the Army structure and streamlining and reorganizing the Armed Forces in the next few years, but we are confident and determined to make it a success.

CSO: 4005/1319

JPRS-CPS-85-095
16 September 1985

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

QINGHAI LEADERS MEET HEROES—Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yin Kesheng and Deputy Secretary Liu Feng met the visiting report group of Laoshan combat heroes and models at the (Shengli) Park Guesthouse in Xining on the evening of 15 August. Comrade Yin Kesheng said: You are the people's heroes and the party's good sons and daughters. Your arrival is a tremendous encouragement for the people of all nationalities in Qinghai. Your heroic deeds will stimulate the enthusiasm of the people of Qinghai for developing the province, and spur the development of all construction undertakings here. [Text] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 15 Aug 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/1319

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

GUO PINGTAN SPEAKS TO TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

OW060649 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1729 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Article by reporter Chen Rongsan]

[Excerpts] Xiamen, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--The second national youth summer camp for Taiwan compatriots closed yesterday in the Guanhai Park on Gulang Yu of Xiamen City.

Guo Pingtan [6753 1627 0982], vice president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, made an address at the closing ceremony. He said: The rich and varied activities of this summer camp have bound closely together the Taiwan compatriots who did not know each other before. Through these activities, the participants in this camp have also fostered profound sentiments toward the blue sea, the green mountain, and the vast expanse of earth as well as the compatriots here; come to understand the developments on their homeland; and really sensed the compatriotic feeling when meeting with those who have the same skin and are of one heart with them.

A representative of the participants, who is a political science student from Columbia University in the United States by the name of Yin Weiyi, said: In these happy days we have fostered even deeper sentiments toward our native place and the motherland. We sincerely hope that the motherland will achieve the four modernizations as early as possible, and that the reunification of our country and the reunion of our compatriots on the two sides of the strait will be realized at an early date.

Following the close of the summer camp, the young Taiwan compatriots left in two separate groups for Hangzhou, Yichang, Guilin, and other places on visits.

CSO: 4005/1321

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PAPER ON PRC ATTITUDE TOWARD POLITICAL CHANGE IN HONG KONG

HK230545 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 23 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] The Hong Kong government takes its first step towards a nearly representative government next month with the first elections to the Legislative Council.

But behind the excitement there is a nagging question--will the new style government fit in with the future of Hong Kong as spelt out in the new Basic Law--and will the Chinese government accept it.

So far China has failed to acknowledge the reforms introduced by the Hong Kong government. When asked by the press for a comment on the voting system in the territory, Beijing will only reply it is an affair of the British government.

The Sino-British Joint Declaration has given only an outline on the future political system without providing a concrete framework.

"The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be directly under the authority of the Central People's Government of the People's Government of the People's Republic of China and shall enjoy a high degree of autonomy," the joint pact says.

But the vague language in the pact is worrying observers who point out there is no definition of "high" autonomy nor an explanation of how the Hong Kong people will "govern" the territory.

The pact also creates another uncertainty by saying that the chief executive can be selected either by election or through consultations.

It also states that the legislature will be formed by elections and the executive authorities will be accountable to the legislature.

But even these seemingly solid guidelines leave ample room for questions.

The pact fails to state clearly whether the elections of the legislature will be direct or indirect. And it gives no method for assuring the accountability of principal officials.

China's ideas on the territory's political future was hinted at by Vice Foreign Minister Zhou Nan, who was the head of the Chinese team during the negotiations on the territory's future.

At a speech to the 59-member drafting committee Mr Zhou said he preferred having the chief executive chosen through consultations.

And at least two Hong Kong members returning from the meeting have indicated that the Hong Kong government would not get its wish to have local elections.

But the matter is by no means settled. China is afraid of drastic political changes in Hong Kong fearing that capitalists would be scared off, leading to a loss of income in the area.

Another suggestion for the future governing of Hong Kong is the introduction of the ministerial system.

Among the advocates of the idea is the designate senior unofficial member of the Legislative Council, Miss Lydia Dunn.

Miss Dunn said the setting up of a full ministerial system within the government is the only way to forge strong links between the elected legislature, the executive and the public service, ensuring that the executive and the public service are accountable to the people.

But Mr Henry Lutton, AC, disagrees. He says the British ministerial model won't work here.

He said the system would empower the parliament to vote the entire government, including the executives, out of office upon a motion of no confidence.

This could be against the spirit of the Sino-British accord.

Even Chief Secretary Sir David Akers Jones has indicated his doubts about the suitability of the ministerial system in Hong Kong.

There are still other views. A political commentator, Mr Albert Ho, advocates the formation of a bicameral system with an upper chamber representing sectional interests that would be appointed or elected from professional groups.

The lower chamber would consist of both candidates from direct elections and those elected from among district board members.

This combination, he said, would ensure compromise and balance of power between various sectors in the society.

Another issue which has aroused public concern is the development of party politics.

Many political groups have arisen since the Sino-British negotiations on Hong Kong's future, but have not yet formed proper political parties.

It's not yet known whether such groups would get China's sufferance.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

XU FAVORS CONSULTATIONS ON BASIC LAW DRAFT FOR HONG KONG

HK180150 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 18 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The director of the local branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY favors the idea of forming the basic law consultative committee through "democratic consultation."

Speaking at a cocktail reception yesterday, Mr Xu Jiatun said that "consultation is a form of democracy."

He added that the recent controversy over the term has had the positive effect of making the term clearer.

He said that the draft constitution of the basic law consultative committee has been distributed to the 25 Hong Kong members of the drafting committee.

Meanwhile, the convener of the six-member working group, Mr Justice Simon Li, said that there had been minor changes in the wording of the draft constitution, but they have no effect on the overall meaning.

He denied that there would be an extra item on the agenda at next Tuesday's meeting to discuss the term "democratic consultation".

This followed earlier claims, by a member of the six-member working group, Miss Liu Yiu-chu, that the term was vague and failed to provide an adequate guideline.

Meanwhile, a member of the basic law drafting committee, Dr T.K. Ann, provided an explanation of the term.

He said that "democratic" meant taking the opinions of even the minority into consideration, while "consultation" meant discussion among people of equal status.

He also said that if disagreements arose among different members in next Tuesday's meeting, they would be settled through discussion and consultation and not voting.

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September 26, 1985